THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY.

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,109—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1890.

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† BOKARA	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	9th ,,
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	70	G. W. Atkinson.	16th ,,
B.L. CORO MANDEL	4 00	8-0	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. J Weigheli	30th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	13th ,,
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
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B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	11th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4126	800	T. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	25th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	30 8	500	E. Crewe	8th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	10 0	W. T. Webber	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	22nd ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	22 5	800	W.D. Worcester	29th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

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MALWA	2970 550	W. J. Nantes	8th May.
OLYDE	4126 800	J. L. Parfitt	22nd ,,
ROME	5011 1000	A. W. Adamson	5th June.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 180 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th May 1890.
PO	——	——	1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, At SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th May 1890.

For Handbook, Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21, April 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.
*MARIA TERESA.	R. Deperis.	4,200	600	15th June.

*Will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer aWill not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

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Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H. P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	850	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,800	550	21st May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset o the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street Bombay, 22nd April, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th May 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN FICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 2 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of AGRA," 327 Tons, Captain GREIVE, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 20th May. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th April, 1890.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer s. s. "CLAN DRUMMOND," 2,950 tons, Commander H. HARRISON, will sail for DUNKIRK DIRECT, on or about the 16th May, 1890.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisites for Comfort, Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be landed at Plymouth.

For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., Apply to

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Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 4th May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 30th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA" 1,797 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 1st May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd May.

FOR MAURITIUS.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, to sail on or about 3rd May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th April, 1890. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R. Commander.	To sail.
LARABIA	3514 J. Laird	10th May.
M NUBIA	3351 J. G. Knox	20th May.

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort or First-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the Upper Deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st April, 1890.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. AVOCA will sail for Zanzibar on the 3rd May, Captain Lethefson.

Cargo and Passengers for Mozambique and Aden to be transhired at Zanzibar. For freight and Passage, apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent.

93, Bazaar Gate, Bombay, 24th April, 1890.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accommodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.

For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

THOS COOK & SON,
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THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs, Silver and Copper Ware, Pashmina Cloth, Pashmina Embroidery on Pushmina-curtains, &c. Circulars and Trade Rates on application.

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Merchant and Manufacturers,
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FOR SALE, Patent Rotary Steam heated OIL MILLS Manufactured by the well-known Firm of Rose, Down, and Thompson, of Hull, England.

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Price Rs. 150. Quite new.

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The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 Rs candle-power each)..	800
Do.	do. 10 ,, ,,	do. 500
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INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.

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CHAMPAGNE, Giesler's. One of the finest Brands imported into India. Rs. 57 per dozen.

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CHAMPAGNE, Heidsieck's Dry Monopole. Rs. 65 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouet. Reserve Cuvee. Rs. 65 per dozen.

CLARET, Chateau Margaux. A splendid After-Dinner Wine, exceedingly choice with great fragrance and delicate Bouquet. Rs. 35 per dozen.

CLARET, Chateau Lagrange. An excellent Dinner Wine, soft and delicate, with fine flavour. Rs. 23 per dozen.

BURGUNDY, Chambertin. This is an exquisite Wine, with delicate bouquet and soft yet full flavour. Rs. 33 per dozen.

BURGUNDY, Macon. Possessed of fine flavour and aroma. Rs. 25 per dozen.

SHERRY, Amontillado. A genuine "Matured" Sherry of the highest quality, a very superior After-Dinner Wine. Rs 40 per dozen.

SHERRY, Old Dry. Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity. Rs. 29 per dozen.

MADEIRA (Cossart, Gordon & Co.'s.). A fine old London particular Brand, its flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian Voyage. Rs. 34 per dozen.

PORT, Superior Old (Sandeman's) This is a superior Dessert Wine, of fine bouquet and character, well known as our Invalid Port. Rs. 35 per dozen.

HOCK, Liebfraumilch. A very fine Wine, with rich and soft flavour. Rs. 35 per dozen.

HOCK, Hockheimer. A very agreeable Dinner Wine, soft and delicate. Rs. 26 per dozen.

HOCK, Sparkling. Finest Ehrenbreitstein. The very best Wine of the kind. Rs 46 per dozen.

MOSELLE, Sparkling. Finest Nonpareil, very rich, with delicious bouquet Rs. 46 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

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Thus people say about

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

WAS used with perfect success by Thousands during the late epidemic of Influenza Fever in Bombay. Its effects are certain, sure, and never failing in all cases of Remittent, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers, Chill, Dumb Ague, and all diseases arising from MALARIA.

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Per Bottle, Re. 1-8; Special Terms to Merchants, &c.

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J. NEUBERG, General Tobacconist, BOMBAY. Are the most Honest, Popular, Uniform, Reliable, and Satisfactory Smoking Tobaccos ever placed in the Market.

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NOTICE.

BE IT KNOWN that we have applied for the issue of DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES of the undermentioned SHARES and DUPLICATES of the undermentione securities, the Originals thereof having been DESTROYED in the FIRE that lately occurred in Apollo Street.—Bombay Dated this 15th Day of April, 1890.

TALAKCHAND AND SHAPURJI.

Particulars of the said Shares and Securities,

Names of Companies and Corporations.	Numbers of Shares.	Numbers of Certificates or Securities.	Names of persons in whose names the originals stood.
The Duke of Connaught Printing Press, Ld.	2		Mr. Shapoorji Burjorji Bharucha.
The Port Canning and Land Improvement Co., Ld.	1	3,545	Do. do. do.
Do. do do do	1	1,319	Mr. Tullockchund Manockchund.
The Bank of Bombay	1	7, 04	Mr. Shapoorji Burjorji Bharucha.
The Manockji Petit Spinning and Manufg. Co., Ld.	1	2,908	Do. do. do.
The Gordon Mills Co., Ld.	1	388	Do. do. do.
The People of India Spinning and Manufg. Co., Ld.	1	752	Do. do. do.
Do do do do	1	260	Mr. Tullockchund Manockchund.
Do do do do	1	228	Mr. Moteclall Bhughwandass.
Do do do do	1	751	Mr. Sobhaschund Tullockchund.
The Imperial Flour Mills Co., Ld	30	666 & 667; 672 at 699	Mr. Tullockchund Manockchund.
The Indian Cotton Co., Ld.	1	3,737	Do. do.
Do do do	1	2,737	Mr. Motecl-ll Bhugwandass.
Do do do	1	3,347	Mr. Sobhagchand Tullockchand.
Do do do	8	1957; 1958; 435 at 4255	Mr. Shapoorji Burjorji Bharucha.
The Delhi & Northern India Flour Mills Co., Ld.	1	1099	Mr. Tullockchand Manockchand.
The Bapty Brothers Flour Mills Co., Ld	5	399 at 4 3	Mr. Eduljee Sheriarjee.
Do do do do do	10	1413 at 1442	Mr. James B. Latimer.
Do do do do do	10	1518 at 1547	Mr. John Marshall.
Do do do do do	5	803 at 806; 1788	Mr. Manockjee Pestonjee.
Do do do do do	5	807; 1789 at 1792	Mr. Merwanjee Sheriarjee.
Do do do do do	1	666	Mr. Nanabhoy Pestonjee.
Do do do do do	1	1000	Mr. Motecalall Bhughwandass.
Do do do do do	5	1057 at 1059; 1285 at 1286	Mr. Sobhagchand Tullockchand.
Do do do do do	16	75 at 79; 390 at 392; 1444 at 144 8; & 1001	Mr. Tullockchand Manockchand.
The Mercantile Press Co., Ld.	11	Not known	Mr. Shapurji Burjorji Bharucha.
Do do do	75	Do	
Government Paper 4½ per cent. Rupees 500	5	Pieces of Rs. 100 each coupon.	
Port Trust Debenture Rupees 100	1		Mr. Sobhagchand Tullockchand.
The Maharaja of Mysore Mills Co., Ld.	50	2356 to 2405	Mr. Shapurji Burjorji Bharucha.
Do do do do	10	2336 at 2345	Do. do. do.
			Mr. John Law.

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SOAP STONE PAINT!

SOAP STONE PAINT!!

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IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SURFACE.
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RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.

This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.

20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.

PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.

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DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.

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MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

SUPPLY THEIR

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THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES

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A GOLD HAIRSPRING,

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INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of

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PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT, AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water	Re. 1 per doz.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes, and other large consumers.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS), BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S

LIST OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

ON the quality of the various brands quoted below, most of them specially selected by MR. D. S. KEMP, purchasers may place the fullest reliance. All will bear the most favourable comparison with any other Wines in the market at the same prices, and many are of qualities very much superior to what their prices indicate.

An analysis of our "Household Claret," made by the late Mr. W. Harris, F. C. S., and reported in the *Bombay Gazette*, showed that the Wine ranked in quality with others sold in this market at a very much higher price. Since then we have spared no efforts to maintain its high character.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CLARET—		
Household	10 0	5 8
St. Julien Medoc (J. J. B.)	15 0	8 8
Saint Estephe	18 0	...
Chianti	18 0	...
Margaux Bijon	20 0	...
Fronsac	20 0	12 0
Moulis	28 0	16 0
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)	30 0	...
Pontet Canet, 1880	36 0	20 0
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.)	50 0	...
BURGUNDY—		
Beaume	24 0	13 0
Pomard	24 0	13 0
Volnay	32 0	18 0
Chambertin	30 0	16 0
Do. Extra Fine	60 0	33 0
HOCK (Finest Still)—		
Hochheimer, specially selected	23 0	12 8
Geisenheimer	26 0	15 0
Scharlachberg	42 0	24 0
Liebfraumilch	50 0	27 0
SPARKLING HOCK—		
Choicest Brand	38 0	21 0
CHABLIS—		
Montrachet	38 0	21 0
SHERRY—		
Dry Cadiz	24 0	13 0
Jerez Competidor	22 0	...
Do. Favorita	37 8	...
Amontillado	30 0	...
Cardinal	35 0	...
MADEIRA—		
Cossart, Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve	30 0	...

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
PORT—		
Vino de Porto	21 0	...
Invalid's	24 0	13 0
Graham's Five Crown	39 0	...
CHAMPAGNE—		
Zipelius & Co.'s	36 0	20 0
Silery	42 0	24 0
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche	45 0	24 0
Russeau's	52 0	30 0
Moet & Co.'s	55 8	33 0
Roederer's Choice Brand	65 0	35 0
Russeau Frere's Special Cuvee, 1880	70 0	36 0
Ruisseau and fils Cuvee	70 0	36 0
SAUTERNE—		
Preignac	35 0	20 0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—		
Normandin Maignen	30 0	16 0
BRANDY—		
Kemp's Fine Old	32 0	...
Do. do. very aged	50 0	...
T. Prunier's *	38 0	...
,, **	44 0	...
,, ***	50 0	...
WHISKY—		
Edina (Scotch)	27 0	...
Banff Whisky (Genuine Highland Malt)	26 0	...
The "Glen"	32 0	...
Old Head (Irish)***	26 0	...
Do. do. ****	28 0	...
Uam Var (Liqueur)	32 0	...
Bull	37 0	...
Old Scotch	23 0	...
CHARTREUSE—	per bottle	
White	3 0	
Yellow	4 0	
Green	5 0	
MARASCHINO DE ZARA	2 8	
Old Tom, Booth's	per doz. 22 0	...

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SELECT TOILET REQUISITES

SOAPS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH POWDERS, &c.,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	RAZORS AND STROPS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
PERFUMES,	POMADES,	CLOTHES BRUSHES.

Theatrical make-up Sundries, Grease, Paints, etc., etc.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS,

35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WANTED,—LADY NURSES

TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidencies by the use of

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.

Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory:—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.

Akhbar-i-Soudagar, the leading Merchants' paper, writes on the 15th March 1890—We have tried with success Dr. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE on several workmen of our Printing Department, who were suffering from the Influenza Epidemic. We strongly recommend to the public the use of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture in cases of Influenza.

Up-country orders for BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS should be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & CO., PHILLIPS & CO., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per bottle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE
SKATING RINK.

(OPPOSITE VICTORIA TERMINUS.)
EVERY EVENING, from 5 to 7-30 p.m., 8 annas.
Nights, from 8-30 to 11 p.m., Re. 1.

LADIES' LAST INVITATION NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY, 30TH APRIL.

Full programme of Amusements including Stone and Basket Race and Ladies Race, ½ mile.
At all Sessions, Ladies free by Ticket. Skates purchased elsewhere will not be allowed at the Rink.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TUESDAY, APRIL 29TH.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
PROFESSOR HOFFMANN,
THE WONDERFUL ILLUSIONIST
IN HIS
MARVELLOUS ENTERTAINMENT.
PRICES, Rs. 3, 2, and 1.
SEE BILLS EVERYWHERE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per "HANSA" LINE steamer "EHRENFELS," from BREMEN and HAMBURG, are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods.
The cargo will be landed at Prince's Dock.
All claims on shortdelivery, &c., must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds.
All claims must be presented for settlement before the steamer's departure, otherwise they will not be entertained.
GLADE AND CO.,
Agents, "Hansa" Line of Steamers.
Bombay, 23th April, 1890.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
NOTICE.

THE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, will take place in the Town Hall, at 9 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 29th instant. All who take an interest in the Volunteer movement are invited to attend. There will be Dancing after the Prize Distribution.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GOVINDRAM HARJI and GOVIND RANSORD, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.
SHAMRAO RANSORD, grandson of the said deceased.....Petitioner,

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of administration.
Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th day of April, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the Fifty-third year of our reign.
J. W. ORR, Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay
K. F. MODI,
The 26th day of April, 1890.
Messrs. WADIA & GHANDY,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

THIS is the result of much trouble and long experience; is the never-failing specific Remedy for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Consumption, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. It contains NO OPIATE or any other injurious Drug, but is a safe and palatable preparation of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. A few doses bring in control, without fail, even the most Obstinate and Chronic Diseases.

OBSERVE!
It is a powerful VOICE TONIC.
Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers will find this valuable preparation a real boon for them. IMPARTS CLEAR and SILVERY TONE to the voice; keeps the VOCAL ORGAN SONOROUS and in FULL VIGOUR, and renders it MELODIOUS.
Per Bottle. Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST ARRIVED, a fresh supply of pair Horse, and single sets of English-made new Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.
New handsome and light English-built Victorias, suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by L. Fulker of Salisbury.
A new English-built circular-fronted miniature Brougham by Watson of Lowestoft.
And one second-hand Calcutta-built Stanhope, with Brake.

TO BE LET FOR THE SEASON.
"Woodland," Poreapau Point, Matheran, lately done up and well furnished.
For particulars apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & CO.

HURJEEMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,
POONA BAY.
HAVE ALWAYS

A LARGE STOCK OF JEWELLERY, Shawls, Carpets, Foolkaries, Indian and Chinese Curios, &c., &c. Prices moderate. Upcountry orders promptly executed for cash or V. P. Post.
Trial orders solicited.

HURJEEMULL & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN CLOTH.
on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a small consignment of woollens, consisting of black and blue diagonals, fancy tweeds, meltons, broad cloths, black and blue serge coatings, &c.
Each piece is from 10 to 15 yards, and will be sold singly to suit all buyers.

On THURSDAY, the 1st May, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—
5 cases white handkerchiefs.
18 cases white embroidered muslin.
1 case embroidered net.
2 cases colored prints.
2 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ grey longcloths.
2 cases white shirtings.
50 boxes old scotch whisky, sherry wine, and claret.
30 cases olives.
2 cases colored diamond thread.
4 casks wheel greese.
On account of the concerned.
25 cases damaged tin plates.
Captain's Tunic, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, in perfect condition, never worn.
Also undress jacket of same.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR PERFUMERY BY THE WELL-KNOWN NAPOLEON PRICE AND CO.
On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms an invoice of superior perfumery, just landed ex. s. s. Oriental, consisting of coal tar soap, carbolic soap, transparent soap, macassar oil, gold enamel, lime juice and glycerine, shaving sticks, shaving cakes, essence Jamask rose, white rose, moss rose, spinarosa, gloriola, lavender, &c., &c.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 28th April, 1890.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT FORT.

On the undermentioned day, time, and place Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Wadjee Korejee, and by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 4th November 18-7, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Dhunbaijee, widow of Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Cama—

LOT No. 1.—On Monday, the 28th April, 1890, at 4 p.m. on the premises.

Firstly.—All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement about 1-96-9 square yards, situate on the south side of Nanabhoy Lane, within the Fort, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, registered by the Collector under old No. 188, New No. 636, old Survey Nos. 1141 and 1142, new Survey, No. 9410, standing in the name of the said Bai Dhunbaijee, widow, together with the house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 162, Street No. 7, and bounded on the east by the property hereinafter thirdly described, on the west by the property of new Survey No. 9409, standing in the Collector's books in the name of Bai Awabai, widow and executrix of Framjee Sapoojee Cooper, on the north by the said Nanabhoy Lane, and on the south by a Sweeper's passage.

LOT No. 2.—On the premises at 4-35 p.m.

Secondly.—All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement 1-96-9 square yards, registered by the Collector under old No. 160, new No. 5 H, old Survey Nos. 1139 and 114, new Survey No. 9411, standing in the Collector's books in the name of the said Bai Dhunbaijee, widow, situated on the south side of Nanabhoy Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 1653, Street No. 9 and bounded on the west by property hereinbefore secondly described, on the east by property of new Survey No. 9412, registered in the Collector's books in the name of Rustamjee Cawasjee, on the north by the said Nanabhoy Lane, and on the south by a Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 268 of 1889.
Wagjee Corejee .....Plaintiff.
Vs.
Premjee Tricumdass .....Defendant.
Suit No. 268 of 1889.
Wagjee Corejee and Dhunjee Mowjee....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Premjee Tricumdass .....Defendants.

SALE of valuable loaded properties, situate at Wadachi Gadi, Cazee Syed Street, and Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay.
NOTICE is hereby given that under the directions of Wagjee Corejee, the plaintiff in the abovenamed suits, and pursuant to the terms of the consent decree passed in the above suits on the 21st day of September, 1889, the immoveable properties mentioned in the said decree, and more particularly described at the foot hereof, will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., the Auctioneers, on the respective dates mentioned at the foot hereof at the respective premises, unless previously disposed of by private sale.
At 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 5th May, 1890,
LOT No. 1.
All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Cazee Syed Street, bearing assessment No. 31, and registered by the collector of Land Revenue under old No. 715, new No. 6139, old Survey No. 3[illegible], and new Survey No. 2583, and containing by admeasurement 197 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Cazee Syed Street, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the property of Goculdass Madhowjee, and on the south by the property of Dhunjee Lojee, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass.
At 4 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 6th May, 1890.
LOT No. 2.
All that piece of land, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in new Bunderwada Street or Wadachi Gadi, bearing the assessment No. 1-, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 507, new No. 6158, old Survey No. 911, new Survey No. 2,2[illegible], and containing by admeasurement 211 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and west by the public road, on the north by the house of Damjee Narronjee, and on the south by the house of Premjee Tricumdass, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass and his tenants.

At 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, 1890.
LOT NO 3.
All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the western side of Shamjee Hussajee Street, or Bunderwada, at Wadachi Gadi, bearing the assessment No. 11, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 508, new No. 6159, old Survey No. 935, new Survey No. 2248, and containing by admeasurement 321 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Shamjee Hussajee Street, on the west by the Dongree João DeSouza Street, on the north by the property of Jeewan Calian, and on the south by the property of Lalla Narroo, and the said property has been formerly and are now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass and his tenants.

At 4 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 8th May, 1890.
LOT NO. 4.
All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bunderwada at Wadachi Gadi, without the Fort of Bombay, bearing the Municipal No. 13, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 535, new No. 6186, old Survey No. 903, new Survey No. 2250, and containing by admeasurement 172 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public road called the Wadachi Gadi or Bunder Street, on the west by the public road called the Dongri João DeSouza Street, on the north by the public passage and the house of Bhanjee Nursey, and on the south by the property of Wagjee Dewjee, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of Premjee Tricumdass.

At 4 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 9th May, 1890.
LOT NO. 5.
All that piece of Government land, together with the bungalow and other buildings thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, bearing assessment Nos. 32, 33, and 34, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 54, new No. 11297, old Survey No. 18, new Survey No. 7287, old No. 55, new No. 11295, old Survey No. 19, new Survey No. 7286, old No. 56, new No. 11299, and old survey Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, new Survey no. 7287, old No. 60, new No. 11300 old Survey No. 24, new Survey No. 7267 and old No. 64, new No. 11301, old Survey No. 128, and new Survey No. 7257, and containing by admeasurement 2322 7-8 square yards or thereabouts, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass and is bounded on the east by the Government land, on the west by the public road, on the north by the property of Nathoo Rowjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Bhaishunker Nanabhoy.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 26th April, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 21, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square piano, by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome bay Arab galloway, quiet to ride and drive, an handsome English-built victoria, in very good order, by "Windower," sets of single harness, one Bhawnuggur cow with calf, &c., &c., the property of P. Benn, Esq., proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.
Property of another gentleman—
1 Bay C-B pony, broken to harness, fast and showy, suitable for racing, was timed to do the half mile in level time without training.
1 handsome strong arab pony, "Chang," 13, 2½, very handsome, believed to be sound, perfectly quiet to ride and drive, plays polo well, a perfect hack and fast trotter in harness, a lady or child could ride him.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy, opposite Scandal Point, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, of the latest design, made to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases rich Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks' table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of R. BRANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.
On MONDAY, the 5th May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Grange, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain household furniture, by Wimbridge and Jamsetjee Nowrojee, also open carved blackwood furniture, glass and crockeryware, a mahogany upright cottage piano, by Soundy and Co., a handsome strong bay waler gelding 15-2, 9 years old, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c, the property of J. W. ORR, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the Sale.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE of very valuable vacant pieces of land suitable for building purposes, situated at Appollo Street, within the Fort.
On WEDNESDAY, the 14th May next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable vacant pieces of land in one lot and if not sold in one lot then in two separate lots of 650 square yards each.
All that piece of vacant land of ground, situated at Apollo Street, Fort, containing by admeasurement about 1,300 square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the property of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., on the west by Public Road, called Apollo Road, on the North by the property of Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Marker, and on the South by a Public Lane called Marine Lane.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property application may be made to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 28th April, 1890.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m.—
One gold keyless watch (chronograph) by T. R. Russell, with gold chain and pencil case, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. JAMES L. GREAVES.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases white shirtings.
5 „ printed sarees.
2 „ Khaki drill.
2 „ flowered velvet.
1 D. B. B. L. C. F. gun, by William Powell and Sons.
50 drums raw linseed oil.
50 drums double boiled linseed oil.
By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Zora, woman, consisting of wearing apparel, utensils and sundries.
A quantity of Government Telegraph stores, consisting of copper discs, wire, &c.
On Account and at the risk of Hajee Dada Abaee ex S. S. Maratha Teresa.
H. K. & Co—216—13,381-3-3 cases Tin Mirrors and Trays.
On account of the concerned—
V.B-3—1 case 48 tins each 2 lb. saffron.
1 case 9 Banjoues.
On account and at the risk of Abbol Cadur Abdool Hoosein Moogha—
6 cases carriage varnish in one gallon tins, from Blundell Spence and Co.
1 case copal varnish in ½ gallon tins, from Blundell Spence and Co.
On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Bora Noordeen Sumsoodin, of Khokha Bazaar—
1259 V B—1-29—23 bales waste newspapers.
On account and at the risk of Hunsraj Hurridass.
7283 2 1 case net.
H W H L 115 1 „ grape shot.
118 1 „ bobbin net.
7567 1 „ snipe net.
7612 1 „ „ „
H W H L 118 1 „ bobbin net.
766[illegible] 1 „ cotton net.
XX 1936-67 1 „ „ „
H W H L 124-6-3 „ bobbin „
AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome light mail-phaeton.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand offices-shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
1 varnished dog-cart, brandnew, with a handsome fast grey trap pony in harness.
The property of a gentleman—
1 13-2 c.b. chesnut pony, fast and warranted sound, and goes in saddle.
1 light victoria with removeable coach box, equal to new.
1 new English-built rustic cart.
1 bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF CASTOR SEED.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Warehouse of Thacker Lila bar Kasam Saakgally Mandvee Bunder, by order of Framjee Laljee and on account and at the risk of Vithul Moteecound.
101 candies castorseed.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the handsome blackwood and teakwood plain household furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glass-ware, table ornaments, flower vases, pictures, lamps, &c., the property of Mr. T. CZERWINKA.
The property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, nearly opposite the Methodist Church, the handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plate ware, crockery and glass-ware, lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of WILLIAM PALMER, Esq.
The property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.
On THURSDAY, the 1st May next, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the P. & O. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned upright grand pianoforte, fancy table ornaments, flower vases, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of T. LITTLEFAIR, Esq.
The above is on view.

TENTS FOR SALE.
Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Oval, opposite the Wellington Fountain, on THURSDAY next, the 1st May, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned tents belonging to the estate of the late Colonel F. J. WISE, Inspector General of Police.
2 swiss cottage tents.
1 sleeping pal.
The tents are pitched and are on view.

SALE of the building materials of a portion of the building "Apollo" Street, known as Markur's Buildings.
On SATURDAY next, the 3rd May, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order and on account of the concerned—
The whole of the building materials above the level of the plinth and paving of the groundfloor and rear passage of the southernmost building which has been entirely burnt down and is adjoining to Sassoon's Building.
Also the whole of the fallen or loose building materials lying in the rear passage behind the shop adjoining the above building.
No portion of the shop buildings or of the rooms behind and no materials therein are to be included in this sale.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required from the purchaser immediately after the lot is knocked down to his name, and the materials must be removed within a fortnight from the day of sale.

On SUNDAY next, the 4th May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Raigelodge" Bandora Hill, the very valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also bentwood and English mahogany furniture superlatively brought out from England by the owner, best electroplateware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned first-rate ebonized upright grand pianoforte, by Rose and Co., a strong and light high wheeled dog cart, a handsome fast bay waler going both in saddle and harness, a handsome fast grey dog-cart waler, single harness gentleman's saddle, gun, rifle, Hinks's table and hanging K. O. lamps, suitable ornaments, first rate oil-paintings and water colors, super or Persian and velvet piled carpets, rich Vienna flower vases, handsome marble clock, table sewing machine, &c., the property of P. Leuhordt, Esquire.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT LOWER MAHIM.
On WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Ardasir Cursetjee Bennett and Sorabjee Cursetjee Bennett, executors of the last will and testament of the late Cursetjee Pestonjee Bennett, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Monoobai, widow of Madhavrao Gunadhur in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of December, 1879.
All that piece of part of cocoanut trees, called Vandy Agregas with the messuage or dwelling house built thereon, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay at a place called Khan at Lower Mahim, in the sub-district of Mahvi, registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 323, and of Tax under No. 127, and in the name of Ramchunder Dadajee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 991, containing by admeasurement 4,188 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage leading to the part of Ragoba Cassinath, on the west by the part of Domoth Bhundari and Gregore de Monte, on the north by the part of the late Reve and Padri Lorenzo Rodrigues, and on the south by public road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE RIPON ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.
On TUESDAY, the 27th May, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Khoja Dhunjee Jairaj and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khoja Allarukhia Remwalla in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of July 1887 and in the indentures of further charge, dated the 12 h day of May 1888 and 1st day of August 1889 the undermentioned landed property, viz.
FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government foras land or ground settled under Act VI. of 1851, together with the two new buildings standing thereon bearing respectively Municipal E Ward Nos. 3877 (92) and 3877 (89) and street Nos. 64 E, E, F and 64 A A, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay at Byculla in the centre of the Old Race Course on the western side of Ripon Road and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 734 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 1-1364 and new survey No. 38, 40 to 42, 3554, and bounded on the north by the vacant land sold by the Municipality on the east by the said Ripon Road, on the west partly by the vacant land of Ramtoola Jetha and partly by the properties belonging to others and on the south by the vacant land sold by the Municipality.
SECONDLY.—All that piece of Fazundari (leasehold) vacant land or ground, situate in the centre of the old race course at Byculla, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under No. 13,605 and survey No. 13,539, containing by admeasurement 2825 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north partly by the public passage and partly by the vacant land belonging to Ashabai, woman, on the east by the vacant land sold by the Municipality, on the west partly by the Bangali Mosque, partly by the vacant land belonging to Sheikh Hirastulla bin Sheikh Barktulla and partly belonging to Bora Ibrahimjee Jalabhoy and on the south by the property of Remtulla Moolgee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 28th April, 1890.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.

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AND
JEWELLERS

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz:—

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		Rs.	As.
Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, Blue		16	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red		16	0
Leather Cases for the above	Rs. 4-0 to	7	8
Mark Master's Aprons		16	0
Excellent Masters		16	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash		33	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash		36	0
Leather Case for do.	Rs. 4-8 to	7	8

JEWELS.

Master Mason's Silver Square and Compass		15	8
Master Mason's, Locket size, Silver Gilt		35	0
Master Mason's, Silver with Crystals		28	0
Master Mason's, Silver Gilt with Crystals		35	0
Royal Arch Jewels, Silver Gilt	Rs. 15-8 to	22	0
Excellent Master's, set with Crystals		28	0
Mark Master's Jewels	Rs. 12-8 to	28	8
Jubilee Jewels, worn by all Master Masons		28	8
Miniature Jewels, Silver gilt, for all Degrees.		12	8
Past Master's Jewels. from Rs. 85-0 to		Rs. 165	0

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stock for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.
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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
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PHOTOGRAPHERS,
19 ESPLANADE BOMBAY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NOTICE.
ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 29th April, 1890, at 3 p.m., for transacting the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company up to the 31st December, 1889.
2. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY the 1st May, to SATURDAY the 10th May, next, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.
Bombay, 21st April, 1890.
N.B.—The ACCOUNT BOOKS of the Company are OPEN to the inspection of Shareholders from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., up to the day of Meeting.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL CAPTAIN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage, 4 Annas.

NOTICE.
SUPPLY BILLS or TELEGRAPHIC transfers on the following treasuries are now available at the Accountant General's Office. Terms can be ascertained on application there,
Surat, Dhulia, Belgaum, Bijapur, Sholapur, Dharwar, Ahmadnagar, and Rajkote.
A. F. COX.
Accountant General.

THE CLYDESDALE DYEING AND MANUFACTURING, Co., LD., (IN LIQUIDATION.)
THE LIQUIDATORS are prepared to receive TENDERS for the purchase of the immoveable and moveable property of the Company, particulars of which can be obtained at their office, Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street.
JOHN MARSHALL,
J. M. DRENNON, } Liquidators,
N. J. GAMUDIA. }
Bombay, 9th April, 1890.

A MINING ENGINEER, thoroughly experienced in the Brazels and Africa, in the prospecting for Diamonds and other Precious Stones, would undertake to prospect on Private or Public Lands, on a Salary and Commission. Highest references given. Apply
G. JACKSON, M. E.,
Good Hope Hotel, Kemberley, South Africa,
or to the office of this paper.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying seventy Military Messes and twenty Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—
PAGE AND SANDEMAN .....Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS .....Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co.....Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO .....Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS .....Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co .....Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co .....Rheims.
AYALA & Co .....Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY .....Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS .....Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS .....Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT .....London.
LEACOCK & Co. .....Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.....Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co. .....London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co. .....Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG .....Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS .....Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS .....Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE & Co.....Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART & Co. .....Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. .London.
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GENUINE AND PURE WINES,
Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.
DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.
MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock"
8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 58-12 per dozen quarts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto,
4 qualities, from Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztela E. Yriarte, Cadiz,
6 qualities, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims,
4 qualities, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux,
3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein.
2 qualities (still), from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25 per doz. qts.
2 „ (Sparkling), from Rs. 40 to Rs. 53 per doz qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co Leith.
2 qualities, from Rs. 23 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness,
3 qualities, from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.
Detailed List of Prices and Terms from
R. RAMCHAND

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	937½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10, 00	100	all	5 pr. ct.	990
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,400	Nil.	240
Bellary	1·7	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	9
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	335
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250		...	195
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	60	450
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Nil.	62½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	442½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	25	190
New Berar	1,200	600	600	45	550
new Indian	4,000	125	125	11	87½
Prince of Wales	600	500	600	40	355
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	60	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Panjab Co	100	1,300	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	615

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,55
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 Nl.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Nil.	440
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	600	500	Nil	Nomi.
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	Nil.	65
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
Bombay United	900	1,300	1,000	25	630
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India.	3,750	500	500	45	870
ity of Hombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	880
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	535
Colaba Land & mill	4,000	700	700	10	6 0
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,00	40	425
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	450
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	505
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	505
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	740
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	15	490
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	690xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil.	350
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	890xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	7½	242½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	815
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	550
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 no
Khatao Mackinjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	620
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	110
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	725
Madras United	300	1,000	1,000	100	1,850xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	..	..	..	..	..
Manockjee Petit	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,140
Morarji Jocudas	5,000	250	250	Nil.	87½
Mahart. Mysore & M Co	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,565
National	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
People of India.	5,725	625	625	10	350
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
	743	1,000	1,000	50	900
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,390
Sholapore Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,235
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	330
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	25	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	255
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Syadesh Mills.	3,000	500	500	Nil.	255
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Queen Mills	670	1,000	1,000	50	720
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	Rs. 15	200
Badham Pile & Co., Ld	750	150	150	Rs. 7½	150
apty Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	625	90	185	Nil	45
Bombay Flour Mill Co				6 p.c.	60
Bombay Ice Co. Ld	750	500	500	10 p.c.	725
ombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	81
Do (3rd Issue)	1,000	2,500	180	Rs. 180	3,300
Municipal Bonds	2,000	60	45	Rs. 45	825
Cly desdale Dyeing Co	...	...	...	p.c	105
Cooper Mudon Ld	1,000	500		...	..
Deccan Paper Mills	3,000	100	100	Rs	8
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
Geyer & Co. Ld.	1,500	200	200	..	167½
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As	500	100	40	...	40
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	5,000	100	10	10 p.c	1
Kurrachee Ligtherage	12,000	25	25		4½
Kemp & Co. Ld	500	250	250	Rs. 10	70
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25	360
Napier Hotel Co	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Do Founds	300	100	100	13 p.c.	77
Oriental Govt Security Life As	500	100	100	...	6
Oriental Loan Asso	1,000	200	50	10 p.c.	205
Port Canning Co	5,00	20	20	8 p.s	2
Royal Flour Mills	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 2	370
Phillips & Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	5	50
Soundy & Co., Ld.	000	00	100	Rs.	93
Southwell and Austin	1,00	100		9 p.c.	100
Telephone and Co., Ld	1,000	..	9	...	80
Treacher and Co., Ld	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11xd
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,305	00	100	Rs. 85	1,275
Western India Flour	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
T M Mody & Co	000	1	120	Nil.	35
Bhownuggur City P. & M Co., Ld	550	250		Rs. 15	80

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNM...

BOMBA...

Means of observations ... and

Barometer corrected to 32 d...	
Temperature of Air	
Wet Bulb Thermometer	
Dew Point	
Relative humidity of Air	
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole	
Maximum temperature of air (re...	
Minimum do. do. (re...	
General Direction of Wind a ...	
Movement of wind in 24 hours a ...	

a From midnight to m...

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th:—Durham (s), from Barry. On the 26th:—Coromandel (s), from Sydney; Busheer (s), Marmagoa; and Mirzapore (s), Shanghai. Yesterday:—Indrapura (s), from Barry; Drumwood (s), Akyab; and Arbib Brothers (s), Batoum.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 26th:—Amana (s), for Havre; and Lindula (s), Calcutta; and I. M. S. Tennaserim. Yesterday:—Europa (s), for Amsterdam; and Mobile (s), Aden, Massowa, &c.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Kent entered, and the s. s. Secundra left the dock on Saturday.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Nawab Buddroo Dowlah Bahadoor, of Hyderabad, Deccan, accompanied by twenty-four followers, arrived here on Saturday. His Highness has taken up his residence in the bungalow of Mr. Ismal Ubbib, at Love Lane, Byculla.

THEFT AT JAIL ROAD.—A woman, named Gunga, residing at Jail Road North, reports that her house was broken into during her absence on Friday last, her boxes broken open, and property, consisting of gold ornaments, cash, and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 337, stolen therefrom.

GAMBLING AT KHOJAH STREET.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Inspector George, charged Hajee Ismail and seven others before Mr. P. Ryan with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Khojah Street on Friday night with cards and money. All the accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted and fined Rs. 10 each, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme at the Yacht Club at 5-45 this evening:—

Valse.....Soiree d'ete.....Waldteufel.
Gavotte.....The First Kiss.....Schubert.
Valse.....The Mikado.....Bucalossi.
Selection.....Erminie.....Jakubowski.
Valse.....Fairie Voices.....Crowe.
Polka.....Fiorella.....Levey.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of a woman, named Janee Beebee aged 40 years, a resident of Nusserabad. About a fortnight ago she came to Bombay by train on her way to Jedda. When she reached Byculla station she jumped out of the carriage while the train was in motion, when she fell and received a wound on the back of her head which rendered her unconscious. She was at once removed to the hospital, where she died at 3 p. m. on Friday last. The verdict was "That the death of Janee Beebee was caused by injuries received while alighting from a railway carriage while the train was in motion."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at Patton Street, respecting the death of Memadjee Rajammud, a Mahomedan lad, aged 4 years, son of a rekla driver. About 8 a.m. on that day while a rekla was standing unyoked on an open ground near his house, the deceased seized its springs at the back and was trying to swing himself on them, when the rekla tilted backward and the spring came across his neck and pinned him to the ground. On being extricated from under the rekla, he bled profusely from the mouth and died immediately. The verdict was "That the death of Memadjee Rajammud was caused by injuries received by a rekla tilting over upon him while he was swinging on the cross-spring."

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.—The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Rahnoomaya Mazdiasna Association's Schools took place on Saturday afternoon at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Mr. K. R. Cama presiding. There was a large attendance of Parsee ladies and gentlemen. The object of the schools is to impart a knowledge of the Zoroastrian faith to the children of the Parsees, freed from the extraneous Hindu observances, which have become incorporated with it since the arrival of the Parsees in India. Last year the Association maintained five schools, attended by 399 children. This year one school has been added, and the six schools have on their rolls a total of 711 children. Prizes were awarded on Saturday to 50 girls and 53 boys, two of them carrying away prizes of silver cups, the gift of a Parsee lady. The children sang some songs and gave ready answers to the questions put to them on the subject of their studies. Dustoor Peshotun Byramjee Saujana, having distributed the prizes at the request of the chairman, spoke in terms of approbation of the good work done by the Association.

COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.—A very interesting match took place at the Rink on Friday night, when Mr. Cocks challenged Mr. Morton to run a half-mile race. There were two competitors in addition, Messrs. Dawson and O'Shea, who had each a start of half a lap. From the beginning Mr. Cocks had a good lead, but, being hard pressed by Mr. Morton, managed to win by a yard only. On Saturday night, the last carnival of the season for children took place at the Rink, when there was a very good attendance of the public. On this occasion the management had provided much amusement, both for skaters and on-lookers. At first the floor was in possession of the young ones from 8-15 to 9-30, when it was cleared for a race between Mr. Stewart and Mr. Lea of half a mile—the former on bicycle, and the latter on rollers. The latter had a good start from the beginning, and though Mr. Stewart tried hard to pick up lost ground on the bicycle, Mr. Lea won the race by a quarter of a lap. There was then general skating for a while, after which there was a hurdle race. There were six competitors—Messrs. Morton, Cocks, Bogle, Kenniston, Long, and Pratt. Great fun was occasioned by this, every one nearly tripping and getting a fall; but the race was won in grand style by Kenniston, with Pratt second. General skating was again indulged in till 10-45, when the tilting at rings took place. There were three competitors—Messrs. Pratt, Wilson, and Hind, who were all unsuccessful in passing the pole through the ring. This created much fun by the competitors being covered all over with flour when failing to hit the mark. At 11-20 the egg and spoon race took place. There were four in the field, namely, Messrs. Morton, Spencer, Kenniston, and Prior. Spencer threw his egg in the first lap, and Prior in the fourth; the race being then left between Messrs. Morton and Kenniston, the former winning by three yards. General skating was indulged in till midnight, when the last carnival of the season was brought to a close with the playing of "God save the Queen."

THREE European residents and an Annamite boy who had been carried away captive by brigands in Tonquin, have been released after the payment of a heavy ransom. It consisted of fifty thousand dollars, one hundred pieces of silk and a dozen watches.

THE introductory address to this year's veterinary course at Simla will, the Lahore paper understands, be delivered during the first week in May by Principal Veterinary Surgeon Russell. Veterinary Surgeon Cox will continue the lectures.

A MADRAS paper regrets to learn that on the 19th instant news was received at Secunderabad from the station-master of Madira, that Major Lionel Langley, R.E., Executive Engineer, Madras P. W. D., in the Kistna Eastern Division, had died on the afternoon of the previous day from injuries inflicted in the morning by a tiger, and that his body had been brought to Madira. Major Langley had been out at Kulloor shikaring, and there was, it is supposed, no one with him at the time. Madira is a few stations from Bezwâda, and Kulloor is some twenty or thirty miles off the line. The deceased had just obtained furlough for 358 days from 9th February last, and before proceeding home was doing a little shooting. Full particulars of this sad accident have not yet been received. Major Langley arrived in India in 1873, and was appointed Assistant Engineer in the P. W. D. in the same year. He served in the Godavari until 1879, when he volunteered for field service, and served through the Afghan war of 1879-80. He was present at the operations in the Kama District, and was mentioned in despatches. He rejoined the Madras P. W. D. and after serving a short time in South ... acted as Deputy Consulting Engineer ... ys. He was on duty at the School of ... ngineering at Chatham during 1883. ... urn to India he served in various ... in the P. W. D., and finally elected ... service in India at the end of ... in charge of the Kistna Eastern ... uary of last year.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS.

THE fourth annual general meeting of shareholders was held on Saturday at the registered office, 7 Church Gate Street, Mr. P. M. Mehta, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—Your directors beg to submit the audited accounts of the company made up to 31st December 1889. The net earnings of the mill for the six months ending 30th June 1889, amounted to Rs. 66,086-13-5. Adding thereto the profit made in the six months ending 31st December 1889, viz., Rs. 16,069-10-8, the total profit made by the company during the year 1889 was Rs. 82,156-8-1, which, together with the balance of last year's profit, left a total sum of Rs. 88,716-14-6 for disposal. An *ad-interim* dividend of Rs. 40 per share for the first half of the year was declared and paid, absorbing the sum of Rs. 40,000. To the remaining balance is to be added a sum of Rs. 12,988-0-10, the agents having voluntarily given up one-third of the commission to which they are entitled for the benefit of the shareholders. The directors propose to dispose of the balance of Rs. 61,704-15-4, thus available at the credit of profit and loss account, as follows:—To dividend for the half-year at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, Rs. 20,000; to depreciation fund account, Rs. 30,000; to writing off portion of preliminary expenses account, Rs. 5,000; to carry forward, Rs. 6,704-15-4; total Rs. 61,704-15-4. The directors beg to report that debentures of the value of Rs. 6,00,000 have been taken, and payment on account thereof is being made. They hold in reserve debentures of the value of rupees two lacs. The directors have filled up the vacancy caused by the departure of Mr. T. S. Baker for Shanghai, by appointing Mr. J. S. Burn, accountant in the Bank of Bombay, as auditor in his place, and submit the appointment for the confirmation of the shareholders. Mr. Tribhovandass Varjeewandass having resigned his seat on the board, the directors have appointed Mr. Goverdhundass Goculdass Tejpal in his place, and submit the appointment for the confirmation of the shareholders. Messrs. Pherozeshah M. Mehta and Hormusjee M. Chichgur retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The mill property is at present insured for Rs. 13,90,000, and the stock and stock in process, and the yarn and cotton stored in the mill premises, for a further sum of Rs. 5,88,000. The directors' report and both the audited balance sheets and audited accounts were approved, adopted, and confirmed. As proposed by the directors, a second dividend at the rate of Rs 20 per share for the half-year ending 31st December 1889 was declared, payable on and after the 11th May next; Rs. 30,000 were carried to depreciation fund account; Rs. 5,000 were written off the preliminary expenses account; and the balance of profits, namely, Rs. 6,704-15-4 was carried forward to the new year's account. The appointment made by the board of Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpall as a director in place of Mr. Tribhowundas Varjivundas, resigned, was approved and confirmed. Messrs. P. M. Mehta and Hormusjee M. Chichgur, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. John S. Burn and Cowasjee Byramjee were elected auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each for each audit. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The sixteenth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon last, at the registered office of the Company, No. 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort. Mr. Vundrawandass Purshotumdass, the chairman of the company, presided. The following report of directors for the year ending 31st December 1889, was submitted to the meeting:—The directors have the pleasure to place before the shareholders their sixteenth annual report of the working of the company's mill for the year ending 31st December 1889. From the audited balance sheet and the statement of profit and loss hereto annexed, it will be apparent to the shareholders that the profit made by the company during the year under report amount to Rs. 78,383-1-11, including Rs. 22,492-8 paid as interim dividend during the first half-year ending 30th June 1889, and Rs. 441-15-1 brought forward from the last year's account. Taking into consideration the high price of cotton that ruled throughout the year in the Khandeish market, the directors state that this profit, in comparison to that made by the company during the year 1888, is satisfactory. In September last they paid an interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7½ per quarter share, which absorbed Rs. 22,492-8. They now propose to divide a like sum for the second half year ending 31st December 1889, which will absorb Rs. 22,492-8; amount set aside to deterioration of building and machinery, Rs. 33,000; balance to next year's account, Rs. 398-1-11; total Rs. 78,383-1-11. The directors have written off Rs. 2,03,000 set aside in the reserve fund column of the said account, to the deterioration of the machinery and building, together with Rs. 33,000 set aside this year as mentioned above (and which reduction will come to about 25 per cent.), so that your company now stands at par with the value of the subscribed capital and free from any capital debt. Two rowing frames and a new boiler of Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Co.'s make, are added this year to the machinery. The shareholders have to confirm the appointment of Mr. Lukhmidas Valji as a director of the company, as made by the board. The directors record with deep regret the death of Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Setna, whose connection with the board was very long, and his services were valuable to the board. Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report; declaring a dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7-4 per quarter share; confirming the appointment of Mr. Lukmidass Valji as a director of the company; re-electing Mr. Dharamsey Soonderdass as a director of the company; and re-appointing Messrs. Framjee Tamoojee and Trionovandas Venid s as auditors of the accounts of the company for the current year, and their remuneration to be Rs. 150 each.

The usual vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

April 28.—Municipal Corporation.
Distribution of Prizes, Parsee Girls' Schools.
29.—Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company.
30.—Municipal Standing Committee.
May 7.—Municipal Standing Committee.
14.—Municipal Standing Committee.
24.—Queen-Empress's Birthday.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 21st April 1890:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1890-91	14,989,000
Remitted from 1st to 19th April 1890	1,666,400
Ballance to be remitted from 20th April 1890 to 31st March 1891	13,322,600

HOW large was ancient Rome? asks a writer in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and says:—After carefully examining all the data we have, all the statements and various ancient writers who allude to it, and all the facts which seem to bear on the question, I am convinced that in estimating the population at 4,000,000, I am rather understating than overstating it. It is much more probable that it was larger than that it was smaller. De Quincey also estimates the inhabitants of Rome at 4,000,000. I will only cite one fact, and then leave the question. The Circus Maximus was constructed to hold 250,000, or, according to Victor, at a later period probably, 385,000 spectators. Taking the smaller number, then, it would be 1 in 16 of all the inhabitants, if there were 4,0 00,000. But as one-half the population was composed of slaves, who must be struck out of the spectators, when the circus was built there would be accommodation, then, for 1 in 8 of the total population, excluding slaves. Reducing again the number one-half by striking out the women, there would be room for 1 in 4. Again, striking out the young children and the old men and the sick and impotent, you would have accommodation for nearly the whole population. Is it possible to believe that the Romans constructed a circus to hold the entire population of Rome capable of going to it?—for such must have been the case were there only 4,000,000 of inhabitants, But suppose there were only 1,000,000 inhabitants it is plain from the mere figures that it would never have been possible to half fill the circus.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 28.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

To speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

640—Roughton and B.—Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy vs. C. A. Turner.—Payne, G. and S.

For further hearing.

670—Crawford and B.—The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay vs. Patel Haji Mahomed Ahmed Jan and others.—Conroy and B. Part heard.

644—Chitnis, M. and M.—Goswami Shri Vithlesji Dwarkanathji vs. Sha Ranchordas Khusal and others.—Mansuklal, D. and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

685-89—Wadia and G—Shivnarayen Mutharadas vs C A Beyts and others—Little, S F and N.—Part heard.

34-90—Little, S F and N—Parmanundas Jewandas vs C Akilandaiya—Tyabjee and D.

698-63—M H Khan, for pauper—Fuzloodin bin Cumroodin Nowrungay vs Aishabai and others—Ardesir, H and D.

Defended New Long Causes.

693-89—Roughton and B.—E. B. Angelo vs. A. A. Angelo.—Crawford, B. B and B.

52-90—Roughton and B.—E B Angelo vs. A. A. Angelo.—Crawford, B., B. and B.

Postponed Long Causes.

175-89—Ardeshir, H. and D.—Ebrahimbhoy Peermahomed and others vs. Peerbhoy Essoobjee and other.—Jefferson, B., D. and K., and W. and G.

448-88—Chitnis, M and M.—Abba bin Baba Saheb Bhisley vs. Rahimtoola Dewraj and others.—Payne, G. and S.

659-89—D. S. Garud—Ramkrishna Jagannath vs. Vithul Ramji and others.—Payne, G. and S.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Poona, 25th April 1890.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

5th Bo L I—Lt C L Peacocke, RA, who has been appointed a on probationer for the Bo S C, to officiate as Wing Officer, probation, dated 19th April 1890.

7th Bo I—Lt J L Sinclair, Offg Wing Officer, to be Wing officer.

With reference to G O G, No 219 of 1890, the following arrangements are made:—

Brgd Surg R P Ferguson, M S, to the medical charge of Station Hospital, Poona.

Surgeon T F W Forgarty, M S, and Surgeon C R Bartlett, M S, general duty, Bombay District.

With reference to G O G No 210 of 1890 Surgeon E L C Smith, IMS, is posted to general duty, Bombay District.

Surgeon-Major P M Ellis, M S, will carry on the duties of the administrative medical charge of the Nagpore District as a temporary arrangement in addition to his own.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, it is notified that the undermentioned officer has been granted leave of absence:—

2nd Lanc Fus—Lt G F Woods, to remain in England in extension from 31st March to 15th May 1890, pending his joining the Army Service Corps for duty on the latter date.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

20th Bo I—Lt-Col W S Hore, from 1st April to 30th June 1890, to Kashmir, on private affairs.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Worsley Hall s—100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 387 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 351 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 37 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 32 bales wool, H S H Jan Mamed; 2,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

FOR HULL.

Maltby s—1,724 cwts bone meal, Hajee Nathu Essa; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 3,736 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co.

Douro s—300 cwts myrabollams, Tejpal Nanje; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 345 cwts myrabollams, H Goculdass.

FOR HAVRE.

Amana s—1,000 cwts mustardseed, John Fachiri.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—3,001½ cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 310 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 770 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Roma s—100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 55 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 13 cases bristles, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bellagio s—700 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,040 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 500 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 300 bales hemp 2,000 cwts bone meal, 4,600 cwts poppyseed, 1,999 cwts gingellyseed, 600 cwts myrabollams, and 399 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 900 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 cases bristles, Volkart Brothers.

Idar s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 96 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 705 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR TORRE DEL ANUNZIATA

Rotherfield s—900 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Peveril s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 340 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co.

Imperatrix s—220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Kent s—255 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Rotherfield s—500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 800 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Moonstone s—425 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 300 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—45 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co 350 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Peveril s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 180 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Rozario s—801 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 300 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 10 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co; 2,578 cwts myrabollams, M Gurtler; 999 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 1,430 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bombay s—1,000½ cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,999 cwts tilseed, Ralli Brothers.

Mary Beyts s—14 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—330 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—100 bales cotton, K Moilal; 212 bales cotton, K Hurmookrai; 100 bales cotton, R Rajaram; 60 bales cotton, and 50 bales twist, H A Esmail and Co; 53 bales twist, E L Moolchand; 200 bales twist, E Noordeen and Co; 20 bales twist The Anglo I S and W Co; 150 bales twist, D. P. Marker; 400 bales twist, N J Abraham; 100 bales, twist, Hajee C Joosub; 25 bales twist, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co; 175 cwts coplate, and 50 bales twist, M Hajee E Ellias; 218 cwts coplate, and 150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 21½ cwts sharkfins, and 13 cwts fishmaws, R Vursay; 375 cwts onions, The Onion Co; 53 cwts cloves, D Mawjee; 100 bales twist, P F Talati; 150 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s—200 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Thibet s—1,000 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

ON the 14th instant, writes a Madras contemporary, Lieutenant Henry Innes L'Estrange, Madras Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Regiment Madras Infantry, now at Cuttack, was exercising a horse which he had recently purchased, on the regimental parade-ground, when the animal bolted towards the regimental hospital, and swerving within a yard of the building, flung the young officer against the wall. Mr. L'Estrange was at once carried into the hospital by his own men, but the blood flowing from the left ear showed the serious nature of the accident; and although Dr. Hunter of the regiment was present in ten minutes, there was never any hope, and the unfortunate young officer lay unconscious till he died shortly after midnight from fracture of the base of the skull. He is deeply regretted by his brother officers and all who knew him, to whom his cheerful disposition and good temper had greatly endeared him. His father commanded the 10th Lincolnshire Regiment in India a few years ago.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, April 26.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and owest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A.M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st Nov. to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

| STATIONS. | Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m. | Change in past 24 hours. | Variation from mean of day. | Wind. Direction. | Rate per hour. | Temperature in Shade.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"MADEIRA," Leacock's "Anchor Seal," now obtainable from PHIPSON and Co.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationary Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watche and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

MAHABLESHWAR! MAHABLESHWAR!! —Phaeton from Wather to Mahableshwar, Rs. 15. Tonga from Wather to Mahableshwar, Rs. 10, Seats in Tonga for servants each Rs. 2. Parcels, including railway charges per lb. As. 2. Apply to Coverjee Ardasir and Co., Poona, Mahableshwar and Bombay Livery Stable Co., Limited.

COME AND SEE!—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WHERE can you buy your Useful and Fancy Articles at very reasonable Prices. All who have visited SHROFF BROTHERS can safely say: It is the Shop.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Married Couple, with a private English Family, pleasantly situated in the Fort. No other Boarders. Apply "99," care of this Office.

AT CRAWFORD'S AUCTION, TO-DAY, a light MAIL PHAETON, in good order, and a new English-built rustic Cart.

TO BE SOLD at Crawford's Auction, TO-DAY, Gold Keyless CHRONOGRAPH, by Russell, with chain, the property of the late Mr. James L. Greaves.

PERAMBULATORS' BASSINETTES, and INVALIDS' BATH CHAIRS. Just unpacked a large stock.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

GLYCERINE—Chemically pure S. G. 1·260. 2-lbs. tin, 10 annas per lb; 1lb. annas 12. Ether for Ice Machine, Re. 1 per lb. St Jacob's oil Rs. 16 per doz.; Re. 1-10 per bottle. Cuticura Soap, Rs. 7-8 per doz.; Rs. 2 per box.—WRIGHT & Co., MINT ROAD, Fort.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Practical WATCH-MAKERS, 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 11, Staff Lines, Poona. Noted House for repairing Watches, Cyclometers, Clocks, &c. All Repairs are executed by Competent Assistants imported by us from Europe, and satisfactory performance is warranted for one year. Watches and Jewellery exchanged.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!! Every day 3 kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail.—MORENAS and CO., General Merchants.

RANSOME'S Celebrated LAWN MOWERS, "The Automaton," "The World," "The New Paris," 10, 12, 14 and 16 inches. In Stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

THE new Improved patent GIANT ARISTON with iron axles and brass wheels, with 12 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 120. STEFFENAUER and CO., Fort, Bombay.

SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING special light Texture, suitable for India wear, English Manufacture, Guaranteed Pure, Undyed Natural Wool.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

DERBY SWEEP 1890.—Tickets Rs. 10 each, may be obtained from Capt. STEPHENS, Rangoon. To close on 31st May 1890.

SHAPOORJEE & Co., General Purveyors and Bazaar Agents, (Established 1871,) No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 40, Meadow Street, Bombay.

TO LET.—PREMISES in Rampart Row, opposite Watson's Hotel. Suitable for an Office or Shop. Apply to THOS. COOK and Son, Rampart Row.

PANCHGANI TO LET.—Prospect HOUSE and YELLOW ROSE COTTAGE, both well situated and furnished within easy reach of Church, High School, and Library.—WILLIAM SPIERS, House Agent.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE.—DOG-CART by Bennett, in good condition. Price Rs. 300. Apply No. 102, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—GREY ARAB HORSE, 7 years, height 14-1, quiet and good Trotter. Price Rs. 900. Apply No. 101, care of this paper.

FOR SALE, Just arrived, Best London-made Brown Leather, Brass mounted PONY HARNESS; Also Patent leather, Nickel Silver Plated Single and Double Bucked harness, suitable for Arabs. Please apply to Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR SALE.—Chestnut Arab PONY with harness, cart and hood, carries a Lady and is quiet. Price for turn-out Rs. 350. Apply No. 103, care of this office.

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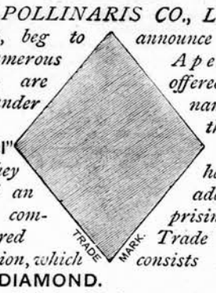

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 26.

CONTINUING its rapid upward course under the influence of the legislative situation with regard to the metal in America, Silver advanced another 1d. in London yesterday, making the price 48d. per oz. Further extra Council allotments of Wire Transfers were also made to the extent of 13½ lakhs (all but 2 lakhs, which Bombay took, being on Calcutta), at 1s. 5¾ to 1s. 5 15-16d., the latter rate being 7-32d. above the extreme price obtained for the extra Transfers on Thursday, and 9-16d. higher than Wednesday's regular allotment rate. Four and a half per cent. Rupee Securities were ½ per cent. higher, at £77⅛; and Fours were nominally £74½. Consols were ½ per cent. lower at 97⅞; but Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 108½. About £150,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 5⅝d. In Paris, French Rentes were unaltered at 89; but Exchange in London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·16.

To-day's telegram reports a further advance of ⅛d. in the price of Bar Silver, at 48⅛d. per oz., but calls the quotation quite nominal.

In General Produce, Bombay Linseed on the spot was 3d. per quarter higher at 42s. 6d. exquay; but other quotations for Seeds come unchanged, as they also do for Wheat. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 120,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate, at 2,210,000 quarters. The Coffee Market had become firmer in Mincing Lane, and Medium Mysore was 2s. dearer at 103s. per cwt., Mid-Plantation being unaltered at 100s. Cocoanut Oil was 5s. higher both for Ceylon and Cochin Oil. The London Sheep Skin Sale opened yesterday, with Bombay quality 1d. to 2d. per lb. lower.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm last evening; Surats firmer, a further advance of 1-16d. having been established in spot Mid.-American and "Fine" Broach, at 6 7-16d. and 5 15-16d. per lb., respectively. "Good" Madras Westerns were also ⅛d. per lb. dearer, at 5d. per lb., and in American Arrivals there was an advance of 1-16d. for the nearer deliveries, of 1-32d. for the most distant, and of 3-64d. in the intermediate positions, the range of rates being from 6 13-32d. for April to 6 27-64d. for August-September deliveries. The day's Sales aggregated 12,000 bales, including the large proportion of 2,500 Surats. The day's Imports were 12,000 bales.

The Manchester Market had been strong at some advance in prices, 7 lbs. Grey Shirting, 45in. 9 lbs. Shirtings, 39 in. Jacconets, 45 in. Mulls, and 5½ lb. Madapollams being quoted ⅛d. higher; while in 8½ lbs., and 54 in. 11 lbs. Shirtings there was an advance of 1⅛d. and 2d. respectively; 40s Mule Twist, however, was unaltered at 9¾d. per lb.

The Liverpool Market closed firm again this afternoon, both generally and for Surats, the Sales having been again 12,000 bales but including a smaller proportion of Fast Indian Cotton at 1,500 bales. Spot prices were unaltered; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions. The Imports were 4,000 bales.

Considerably less business was done in Liverpool last week than during that ending on the previous Friday, the total Sales having been 18,000 bales less at 72,000 bales. The Imports had been much heavier at 95,000 bales, against 56,000 bales; but the total Stock stood exactly as it was at the end of the week preceding, and was 221,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, and 230,000 bales above the figures for 1888. The Stock of Surats was 19,000 bales greater at 142,000 bales. In the total Visible Supply a falling off of 80,000 bales is shown by yesterday's figures, but of East Indian Cotton there were 18,000 bales more in sight; while compared with last year's supply, as given below, an increase of 191,000 bales is apparent, the previous year's having been about the same; and in the case of Surats an increase of 154,000 bales and 185,000 bales, respectively, is shown. An advance of ⅛d. in spot American, and of 5-64d. to 9-64d. in Arrivals had been established during the week, yesterday's price per ready Cotton having been 7-16d. above that ruling at this time last year, and 1 1-16d. higher than the price in 1888 at the same time.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was 1-16 cent. higher, at 11⅞ cents yesterday; but July Futures were virtually unaltered at 89 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales, completing a much lighter week than in the two previous years; and the Total Receipts at the Ports now show the reduced increase of 254,000 bales compared with last year's, and of 409,000 bales as against the figures for the year before. The quantity in sight in New York yesterday was 6,970,000 bales, against 6,960,000 bales visible last week. A further advance in the spot price of 1-16 cent, making it 11 15-16 cents., took place to-day; while July Futures were 5 points higher, at 11·94 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 2,000 bales only against 2,500 bales last year, and 3,000 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Week's receipts	21,000	37,000	30,000
" exports to U. K.	28,000	55,000	55,000
" " Continent	23,000	14,000	41,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	5,632,000	5,378,000	5,223,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,601,000	2,513,000	2,440,000
" to Continent do.	1,971,000	1,763,000	1,619,000
" Stock in the Ports	251,000	437,000	521,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 25th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Total supply of all kinds	2,530,000	2,339,410	2,333,840
" " Surats	664,000	539,910	479,210

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,110,000	889,120	837,940
" London	12,000	12,000	21,000
American afloat	50,000	57,000	80,000
East Indian "	101,000	119,000	90,000
	1,273,000	1,077,120	1,071,940
Price of Mid.-Americans	6 7-16d.	6d.	5⅜d.
" Good Dholleras	4 11-16d.	4 13-16d.	4 5-16d.
Difference	1⅛d.	1 3-16d.	1 1-16d.

Although prices have not altered, our market for the staple has been dull to-day, and transactions have been on a limited scale, the total purchases only aggregating about 1,500 bales. Of these a large proportion consisted of Bengals, at Rs. 182-92; the balance being made up of Khangaum, at Rs. 200; Julgaum, at Rs. 196; Mowa, at Rs. 218½; Veraval at Rs. 196; and Compta at Rs. 188-193½ per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet and little fresh business has transpired to-day; but our quotations are unaltered for all descriptions.

SEEDS have become dull, exporters having been driven out of the market by the advance in Exchange, and transactions have been upon a very moderate scale, previous rates, however, having been maintained.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,381	bales.
Wheat	42,142	cwts.
Linseed	20,817	"
Rapeseed	8,582	"
Gingelly	1,903	"
Poppy Seed	8,491	"
Groundnuts	1,618	"
Castor Seed	2,425	"

FREIGHTS are weak again, and with very little demand. For Liverpool, Cotton has been done for April shipment at 21s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE, in sympathy with the further rise in Silver and the higher rates obtained for Councils, opened at an advance of 1-16d. on yesterday's prices, and remained steady thereat. Upwards of £150,000 of Merchants' Bills was placed at 1s. 6 1-16d. for ready three months' sight Credits; at 1s. 6d. for June; and 1s. 5 31-32d. for July. For Bank Paper the demand has been very limited; but we hear that before the market closed 1s. 5 13-16d. was done in Telegraphic for July transfer. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 13-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 15-16d.	"
Credits "	1s. 6 1-16d.	"
Francs "	1'89½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A further upward movement has taken place in this market to-day, the cash price of Fours having advanced to 101 13-16, which has also become the rate for the settlement next week; while the rate for the May account has reached 102. For 4½ per cents. 103½ is now the nominal quotation.

SHARES have been quiet, little business being reported on any line. The only changes in Cotton Mill shares, which we note, are an advance of Rs. 5 in Empress; and a decline to the same extent in Luckmidas and Maneckji Petit, at our quotations. Manmar Press shares are Rs. 2½ higher; and Prince of Wales have advanced Rs. 5 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WHITING—April 26, at Poona, the wife of J. E. Whiting, Esq., late Chief Engineer for Irrigation, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HUTCHINSON—ATKINS—April 26, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Sydney H. C. Hutchinson, Government Telegraph Department, to Margaret Emmeline, youngest daughter of the late J. R. Atkins, of the Home Civil Service.

DEATHS.

AVRON—April 27, from hæmorrhage of the lungs, Cyril Avron, late Reporter "Bombay Gazette," and fourth son of the late H. H. Avron, Superintendent of the Sailors' Home, aged 23 years and 9 months deeply regretted.

MEHTA—April 27, at her residence, Dhobhi Talao, opposite the New Market, Awabai, the wife of Mr. Eduljee Hormasjee Mehta and mother of Pestonjee Eduljee Mehta. Funeral this (Monday) morning at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HANNAH—April 22, at 4 Mission Row, Calcutta, the wife of G S Hannah, of a son.

MACKENZIE—April 8, at Port Blair, the widow of the late Surgeon-Major G P Mackenzie, of a son (posthumous.)

SCOTT—April 17, at Dagshai, the wife of R Scott, Quarter Master, Prince of Wales Own (West Yorkshire Regt.), of a son.

SIMON—April 24, at Coimbatore, Mrs C Simon, the wife of G Simon, Tanner, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CLIVE—KITCHING—April 23, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Madras, by the Very Rev Father Mayer, Henry Francis, of the South Indian Railway, son of Robert Clive, of Manchester, to Caroline Sarah, youngest surviving daughter of the late Harry Francis Kitching, of St. James, Piccadilly.

DEATHS.

COLES—April 21, at Chanda, Central Provinces, of influenza, Henry Alexander, the infant son of F E Coles, District Superintendent of Police, aged 4 months.

DUNNE—At Umballa, Annie Victoria, the beloved wife of T J Dunne, born 6th February 1862, died 11th April 1890.

KERNAN—April 16, at Cannanore, James Kernan, Surgn, H M Indian Medical Department.

LYNCH—April 23, at the General Hospital, of apoplexy, Thomas Columbus Lynch, Madras Railway, aged 49 years and 24 days.

LUMSDEN—April 14, at the Traveller's Bungalow, Cottyam, James Skene Lumsden, of Cheakara Estate, Purmadu, Travancore.

MACKENZIE—March 2, on board the P & O s. s. Peshawur, Surgeon-Major Gilbert Froby Mackenzie, Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair.

MALPASS—April 18, at Bleak House, Naini Tal, Alice Mabel, the beloved child of A and E A Malpass, Military Works.

MCNAMARA—April 24, at Allahabad, Francis Victor, the dearly beloved infant son of Sub-Conductor McNamara, aged 4 months.

SPRING—April 21, at Calicut, the dearly loved wife of Penton Spring, Madras Railway Coy., and daughter of the late David Thomas, aged 23 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1890.

WE published on Saturday a letter from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, in which the course followed by Government in regard to its cash balances is made the subject of complaint and criticism. The letter reads somewhat like the echo of a correspondence on the subject which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce kept up with Government with much ability a year or so since. But the cause of complaint continues, and the public will welcome a reiteration of it which gives the up-country aspect of a grievance which has thus far been stated only from the point of view of traders in the Presidency towns. The Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce state the case especially as it affects trade in the great producing districts. Two years ago, they complain, Government withdrew the balances which previously had been at the disposal of the mofussil banks for short-date advances, and thus a considerable part of the currency in the country has ceased to be available for trading purposes. The case might have been stated a little more clearly, but it is evident that up-country trade, like trade at the great ports of shipment, has been seriously inconvenienced by tightness of money, and that despite the efforts of Government to establish the contrary view, there is a strong belief on the part of the mercantile community that the action of Government in withdrawing their balances from the Banks at the time when money is most needed for the operations of the export trade has had much to do with this state of the money market. A great part of the case put forward by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce is, indeed, common to all India. "If in future," they say, "during the produce season, rates in the mofussil are to continue to rule at from twelve to fifteen per cent. for first-class bills, the export and import trade of these provinces will be to all intents and purposes paralysed." In support of this view they cite a statement made by Mr. Izat, the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, who testifies that in the districts served by that railway, although there has been an excellent crop of linseed during the past season, the mercantile classes say that owing to the dearness of money they are not able to finance the crop, and trade is practically at a stand-still. While the export trade is thus checked, manufacturers at home have this year complained bitterly of the curtailment of the import trade which has been caused by the dearness of money in India, and the *Manchester Guardian* a few weeks since gave pointed expression to the dissatisfaction of people in Lancashire that the Indian Government, while they might do much to ease the pressure upon the money market by a more judicious management of the balances in the Presidency Banks, had thus far done nothing in that direction. The pressure this year has been greater than ever, though its full weight is not indicated by the records of the Presidency Bank rates of discount, for the Banks, while they have perhaps been slower in putting up the rates than they were in former years, have been more chary in making loans, and have therefore increased the demands upon the bazaar, where rates have been kept up with unusual firmness. It is precisely at such a time as this, when the shadow of a twelve per cent. Bank rate of discount rests upon the money market, and a ten per cent. rate is still pressing upon us, that this long standing and serious grievance can be most effectually agitated. When the Bank of Bombay reduced its rate of discount last Thursday it had been standing at twelve per cent. from the 24th of February. The year opened with a seven per cent. rate; at the end of the month the rate was ten per cent., and on the 6th of February it was raised to eleven. The dear money season has therefore been a protracted one, for there is no exact precedent for a steady and unbroken twelve per cent. rate for two months. Last year, the pressure set in earlier, but it eased earlier. We began the year with a ten per cent. rate, which rose by the middle of the month to 12 per cent. and reached 13 per cent. on the 31st of January. By the middle of March, however, the rate was once more twelve per cent., and the rate gradually fell to nine per cent. by the second week in April. The present year is exceptional in having had a steady twelve per cent. Bank rate for exactly two months; but it is still more exceptional in the duration and intensity of pressure out of doors. The Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce speak of mofussil rates ruling at from 12 to fifteen per cent. on first class bills; bazaar rates in Bombay have been at least as high as this, though we have not heard that things locally have been quite as bad as the experiences related to the Cawnpore Chamber, who tell us that traders of fair standing have had to pay as much as twenty per cent. on short term drafts. The effect has been seen in the embarrassment, or as some say the paralysing of the export trade, in a serious checking of the import business, and in an aggregation of the difficulties under which the mill industry labours in Bombay, the Pelion of difficult financing coming upon the Ossa of dear cotton and low sale prices of yarn. If some prominent official of the Finance Department were to come down from the heights of Simla, and endeavour to gauge commercial and financial opinion on the subject in Bombay, he would learn that despite the care that Mr. Westland took last year to answer the arguments of the local Chamber of Commerce there are still a good many people who feel that Government have not yet vindicated their position in this matter. There is the simple salient fact that at a time when trade was crippled by the stringency of the money market, and when twelve per cent. was asked by the Bank and fifteen per cent. outside, the Government balances had reached fifteen crores, a sum almost without precedent. People here cannot disassociate that fact from Mr. Westland's candid admission last year that eight crores constitutes a safe minimum which under certain circumstances may be raised to ten crores, and they fail to understand why the modest suggestion of the Bombay Chamber, that a portion of the margin in such cases should be lent to the Banks against Government Paper for short terms, has not yet been received with the favour that so reasonable a suggestion deserves. A Calcutta supporter of the Government in the Supreme Legislative Council has brought down upon himself the animadversions of the whole mercantile community by defending their burying of the silver talents in the Treasury napkin, on the ground that if the Government were to put any large portion of their available balance at the disposal of trade the Exchange Banks would be discouraged from bringing out silver. It is significant that this is the only unofficial defence which the policy of Government in this matter has thus far met with. Government themselves, after Mr. Westland's exposition of the case, cannot contend that a reserve of fifteen crores is necessary in April or at any other time of the year. The argument that in the event of political or other emergency trade would be deranged by a sudden calling in of money lent out of these balances is the strongest argument that has yet been put forward on the side of Government. But even this is an argument from the abnormal to the normal, and strangely ignores the limitations which it is proposed to place upon the money-lending operations of Government. Only short loans are asked for, and they are asked for on the express understanding that Government, best judging of the political and financial circumstances of the time, would decide whether or not in a particular season it would put a portion of its balances temporarily at the disposition of trade. If a Penjdeh difficulty or anything of that kind were on the horizon the trading community would not look to Government for a rupee. In the presence of contingencies of this sort commerce would have to rely upon its own resources. But Penjdeh difficulties do not arise every year, and there seems to be a perverse twist in a policy which regulates the normal relations between finance and commerce by an exclusive regard to abnormal conditions which may never occur. A French economist of the last century, to whose authority no one would more readily submit than Sir David Barbour, spoke bitterly of the facility which finance had enjoyed in all ages for making its voice heard to the prejudice of trade. Turgot's complaint has not quite ceased to be applicable to the relations between finance and trade. Once more the Government of India have had an opportunity of rendering to the trade of the country a service that would have cost them nothing, and they have passed it by. It is to be hoped that before the next export season has set in other counsels will prevail, and that we shall not again have the strange spectacle of five crores lying idle in the reserve treasuries while traders are paying from twelve to fifteen per cent. for financing the season's exports.

MR. RUSKIN never enunciated a greater truth than when he stated that of all the diseases the "human creature" is liable to, one of the worst is the disease of thinking that a thing cannot be done. If, said the master, the said human creature would only just *look* at a thing instead of thinking what it must be like, or *do* a thing instead of thinking it cannot be done, we should all get on far better. Had this sage reflection been taken more to heart the Bombay public would have been spared a good many positive declarations that a Flower Show could not possibly be held at the end of March, and that a Horse and Cattle Show was absolutely out of the question. We published on Saturday the interesting paper read by Mr. J. H. Steel at the last meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society on the popular lessons of the Bombay Horse and Cattle Shows so successfully held some weeks since, in spite of the most undoubting prophecies of complete failure. The Society, and Mr. Steel, throughout acted on the principle Mr. Ruskin recommends with so much warmth, and instead of thinking and saying that the entertainment in the Victoria Gardens in honour of the visit of Prince Albert Victor could not be successful, set to work to do all that energy and good-will could achieve to render it worthy of the occasion. But very modestly the writer of the paper gives the place of honour in this interesting retrospect to the Princes and Chiefs of Western India, who testified their loyalty to the Queen-Empress by responding with cheerful alacrity to the invitation of the Municipality to send—in many cases from great distances and at much trouble and cost—valuable animals for exhibition. This hearty and generous co-operation undoubtedly contributed largely to the gratifying success of the Horse and Cattle Show—the first, but there is ground to hope by no means the last Show of the kind held in the Capital of Western India. The permanent enlargement of the Victoria Gardens rendered it possible at a reasonable outlay, by the skill and promptitude with which Mr. Ollivant turned to account an opportunity not likely to recur, for Shows of a similar character to be held periodically at a minimum cost. The stimulating influence of such displays has been long recognised in the Mofussil. In Kattyawar the series of fifteen Agricultural Shows, organised by the indefatigable Colonel Nutt, contributed notably to the growing prosperity of that province. Periodical Shows in Bombay would arouse interest throughout the whole Presidency in all that contributes to the improvement of Agriculture. The Committee which organised the recent Horse and Cattle Show set before itself the special object of collecting in Bombay as many of the best animals in India, horses and cattle, as were procurable for the purpose of showing them to the Prince. This purpose was fully achieved, exhibits being sent from Beluchistan, the Punjab, and Rajputana in the north, down through Kattyawar and Guzerat to the Southern Mahratta States and Mysore. The Gaekwar of Baroda would probably have shown some of his splendid elephants had not the date of the visit of his Royal Highness to that State come so near that fixed for the entertainment in Bombay. As it was his Highness exhibited a superb pair of state bullocks with gorgeous trappings and horn covers. The Raja of Bikaneer sent two camels fully caparisoned all the way from Rajputana—the only camels seen in Bombay within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. We should have liked to see some exhibits from Afghanistan. Our politic ally the Amir Abdul Rahman could if he had been made aware of the opportunity have contributed some very fine specimens of Kabuli horses and Bactrian camels. Nothing but good could have come from a visit to this city on such an occasion of Afghans who would have taken back to their mountains a vivid impression of the contentment and the loyalty of her Majesty's subjects in British India. When another entertainment of the same kind is given to a Prince of the Royal House it may not be amiss to remember that events have brought the Afghans within the pale of British amity. As Mr. Steel points out very pertinently, the educational benefits derived from such a Show are not confined to the general public who visit it. Exhibitors and their servants profit by the comparison of their animals with those from other regions. The students of the Veterinary College have collected valuable details which will be embodied in a scientific record. The Committee brought together an exceptional collection of horses and cattle, indigenous and imported. The exhibits were on the whole of a high class, the display of cattle being better than that of the horses. The horses from the north and the cattle from the south took most prizes. The Municipal bullocks it is satisfactory to find receive honourable mention; those who have without much reason maintained that they are over-worked and underfed will do well to note this. Mr. Steel beseeches those who speak in a light-hearted manner of annual shows in Bombay to remember that the circumstances which rendered the Show of 1890 successful were exceptional. The organisation of it involved a great deal of hard work, and he rightly claims for the secretaries the right to look back upon the week of the Show as the busiest in their lives. This is true indisputably, but it must be borne in mind that many of the difficulties which were so resolutely faced and triumphantly surmounted were due to the fact that the Show was the first of the kind held in Bombay. The very ground on which the Exhibition was held had to be purchased, filled in, levelled up, and fenced during the brief interval between the arrival of the Prince in November, and the entertainment in honour of his Royal Highness on his departure in March. That so much downright hard work was crowded into so brief a space and conspicuous success was achieved in the face of assiduous prophecies of hopeless failure speaks volumes for the stamina and public spirit of the Committee. The honorary secretaries were Mr. H. C. Burder, whose services were of the greatest value, Mr. J. H. Steel himself, Mr. J. J. B. Benson, who created the very ground on which the exhibits were housed and paraded, Mr. H. M. Phipson, who brought to the Horse and Cattle Show the same energy and organizing skill which he had so recently displayed in Lady Reay's Fancy Fair. Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Carstensen and their hardworking co-adjutors brought together in Mr. Rienzi Walton's handsome and spacious pavilion a splendid collection of foliage plants and ferns and flowers, which in spite of pessimistic predictions consented to bloom in the spring and displayed their tropical beauties to the Prince and many thousand visitors. The Victoria Gardens have been transformed under the impulse given to the long contemplated improvements by the resolve to celebrate the visit of his Royal Highness by a public entertainment which would be worthy of the occasion. The idea was due to the resourcefulness of the now

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE SOUTH OF INDIA RAILWAY.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The South of India Railway Purchase Bill was read a second time in the House of Lords this evening.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

Sir Arthur Havelock, the new Governor of Ceylon, left England to-day.

His Excellency has appointed Captain Pirie, of the 3rd (King's Own) Hussars to be his A.-D.-C.

THE GERMANS IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The *Times'* Zanzibar correspondent telegraphs that the Germans have annexed the Mount Kenia Country.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 25.

The Coinage Committee have decided to recommend the House of Representatives to accept the Silver Bill agreed to this week by a caucus of Senators and Representatives in place of Mr. Windom's Bill.

MR. STANLEY IN LONDON.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Mr. Stanley arrived in London to-day and was received with demonstrations of the greatest popular enthusiasm.

THE FASTING MAN.

Signor Succi has completed his forty days' fast.

RUSSIA AND BRITISH TRADE.

The *Novoe Vremya*, in an article to-day, waxes wroth over the success of British influence in China, and urges Russia to endeavour to counteract its spread by harassing Asiatic trade with India.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE SILVER PLATE DUTIES.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

A meeting was held yesterday of the merchants connected with India, at which it was decided to strongly oppose Mr. Goschen's proposal for the new Hall Mark on plate of the rupee standard imported from India. The meeting agreed that it was desirable to refer the subject to the Indian manufacturers.

THE INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

A meeting was held yesterday at Exeter of the British Committee of the Indian Congress, at which Sir John Phear presided. A resolution was agreed to, urging the recognition of the elective principle in the Indian Councils Bill.

INDIAN FINANCES.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Sir John Gorst, replying to a question, said that the total savings effected in 1887 in accordance with the recommendation of the Indian Financial Committee amounted to Rs. 10,95,868.

A RAILWAY STRIKE.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

A strike has taken place among the railway employés, and traffic is stopped between Queenstown and Dublin.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

A PUBLIC PROTEST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

Yesterday evening a largely attended meeting was held at two native theatres to protest against Lord Cross's Indian Councils Bill. The following resolutions were passed :—

(1.)—That this meeting views with apprehension and alarm the introduction of Lord Cross's India Councils Bill into the British Parliament, and desires to record its firm conviction that if this measure be passed into law in its present shape, it will create a deep and widespread discontent, and injure the vital interests of the Indian nation.

(2.)—That this meeting is strongly of opinion that time has now arrived when representative councils on elective basis may be safely introduced into this country and the privilege of interpallation conferred on members of these councils : this meeting, therefore, respectfully, but firmly, enters its emphatic and unqualified protest against the provisions of the said Bill.

(3).—That this meeting do emphatically affirm and distinctly declare its belief that the reform and expansion of the Council of the Governor-General for Making Laws and of provincial legislative councils, as embodied in the Bill introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Bradlaugh, have become essential alike in the interests of India and England.

The petition for presentation to Parliament was adopted, in which among other things it was stated that while the memorialists are heavily taxed they are debarred from any real representation in the Councils, which impose taxes and dispose of the proceeds thereof. This is neither just nor in accordace with the gracious declarations of her Majesty the Queen-Empress or with the wishes of the people of Great Britain and Ireland generally. Similar petitions have been signed all over the country.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

A public meeting was held at the Emerald Theatre last night. Durjendra Nath Tagore presided. The theatre being overcrowded, an overflow meeting was held at the Bengal Theatre, Narendranath Sen presiding. Nearly 5,000 people were present, many going away for want of space. Resolutions disapproving of Lord Cross's Bill and supporting Mr. Bradlaugh's were unanimously passed. The streets were decorated with arches and banners bearing mottos "Long live the Empress," "Taxation without Representation," "Justice to India," "Election, not Nomination," "Bradlaugh for ever," "Righteousness exalteth a Nation," &c. The meetings were dissolved with enthusiastic cheers for the Queen-Empress, Lord Ripon, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Surendranath Banerjea.

Messages of sympathy were received from various quarters.

THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 26.

It has been proposed that the Allahabad University should be incorporated under the Act of 1857. Sir Alfred Croft and Mr. Tawney disapprove the proposal, but a committee has been appointed to report to the Senate.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, Geological Survey, granted six months' special leave.

Foreign Department.—Dr. Lawrie, Hyderabad, is granted three months' leave ; Mr. Leahy officiates.

Colonel Abbott, Bombay, officiates as President of Gwalior.

The Governor-General is pleased to apply the provisions of the Cantonments Act, III. of 1889 to the Cantonment of Secunderabad with appropriate modifications ; the same to the cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch, and Deesa.

The Finance Department publishes a statement of audited accounts of 1888-89 with the estimates for that year and the accounts of the preceding year.

Mr. E. Roussac, Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana, is granted one month's leave. Khan Bahadur Lalkaka, Bombay, officiates.

The services of Mr. Drurcy Atkins are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

Colonels Clark, Kenne, and Hill, Madras, are promoted in the Commissariat Transport Department.

Colonels Chatterton and Becher, Bengal, are granted leave. Mr. F. Elderton, Indian Marine, is granted furlough.

Capt. Brebner, Indian Marine, retires from the service.

Mr. G. F. Mathe is appointed Deputy Manager of the North-Western Railway.

Colonel Mober Examiner of Accounts, Bombay, is granted special leave for six months. Mr. A. Grant again officiates.

THE VICEROY.

H. E. the Viceroy arrived privately at Simla today in a heavy storm of rain and wind.

The Commander-in-Chief arrives to-morrow, the officers of the Head-Quarters Staff receiving his Excellency at the station.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 26.

The Anchor Line s.s. Persia arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, APRIL 27.

H. M.'s steamer Mercury, from Bombay, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firmer.

The Manchester Market has been strong.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 4½d.
8½ ,, ,,	6s. 8d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5⅝d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	89
4 per cent. Rupee paper	74½ nominal.
4½ per cent. ,,	77½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
Bar Silver	48d. per oz.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	72,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	10,000	,,
,, ,, Import of Cotton	95,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	33,000	,,
,, ,, Stock of Cotton	1,110,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	142,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton in London.	12,000	,,

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 11TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, Commander H. T. Weighell, with the English mails of the 11th instant, arrived off the Apollo Bunder at 1 o'clock this morning. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

2nd Lt J B Bedford	2nd Lt C D Field
2nd Lt W S Poull	2nd Lt E Kirkpatrick
2nd Lt C V Issack	2nd Lt E H Cullen
2nd Lt A W Peck	2nd Lt C F Hockin
2nd Lt S L Reynolds	2nd Lt G F Davis
2nd Lt G Graham	2nd Lt A H Q Spencer
2nd Lt L A Cooke	2nd Lt A A West
2nd Lt H B D Lacty	2nd J R Darby
2nd Lt E C Haag	2nd Lt W H Paterson
2nd Lt H S Ainslie	2nd Lt G C Brooke
2nd Lt C B Winter	2nd Lt Harrington
Lieut Graham	Col Willocks
Mr and Mrs Hayes	Miss Hazlewood
Mr. and Mrs. Keatch	Miss Parker
Mr. Beatty	Capt Leister
Surg White	Mr W Symes
Surg William	Mr Gordon
Surg Shaw	Mr Spence
Surg Melville	Mr. Mull
Surg Duke	Mr Buksh
Surg Cleveland	Mr Gleave
Surg Smith	Lieut J B Jardine
Major Hanson	Lieut J O Goddard
2nd Lieut Graham	2nd Lt H Simson
Band Master and Mrs Light	Mr Martin
Miss Sylvester	

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Mr de Leon Augusta	Mr J de Silva

FROM VENICE.—Corpl Butterworth.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Sylvester	Mr J Lyall
Mr W Johns	Hon C McAnly
Mr J Peebles	Mr C Grant
Mr F Armfield	Mr Menzies
Col and Mrs Hope	Mr Ashman
Mr L Evatt	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

IT is officially announced that the Emperor William will pay a visit to the Queen during her Majesty's stay at Darmstadt.

The statue to the late Duke of Albany in St. George's Chapel, at Cannes, was unveiled by the Prince of Wales on Sunday.

Prince Albert Victor and his suite arrived at Cairo on Monday afternoon.

A lengthy Imperial Rescript was issued on Saturday dealing with the recruitment of officers for the German army.

It is denied that the French Government have withdrawn their objection to the conversion of the Egyptian Preference Debt.

The St. Petersburg students who were arrested have now been set at liberty, and the disturbances at the Russian Universities appear to have considerably subsided.

Strenuous efforts are being made by the German authorities in East Africa to despatch the Emin Expedition without loss of time.

Some changes in the Portuguese Ministry are announced, and a Decree has been published imposing certain restrictions upon the liberty of the press.

Anti-Semitic riots are reported from Vienna.

Under adverse conditions of weather the Easter manœuvres of the various volunteer corps collected on the South Coast were concluded on Monday.

In opening a military exhibition at Portsmouth on Monday the Duke of Cambridge referred briefly to his forthcoming retirement.

The Calliope entered Portsmouth Harbour on Wednesday.

The elder of the Crewe parricides, Richard Davies, was hanged on Tuesday.

The Bank Rate was reduced yesterday from 4 to 3½ per cent.

Consols, 97⅝ 98 for money ; 98 98⅛ for the account.

OBITUARY.—Sir L. S. Jackson, C.I.E., late B.S.C. ; D.I.G. of Hospitals A. Gibbon, Ben. Ret. ; Dep. Surg.-Gen. A. J. Cowie, Ben. Ret. ; Maj.-Gen. L. Grant, Mad. Ret. ; Lieut.-Col. W. Hornidge, Mad. Ret. ; Gen. Sir W. Jones, G.C.B. ; Gen. A. C. Errington ; Lieut.-Gen. G. L. Goodlake, V.C. ; Sir C. A. Wood ; Dr. E. Parry ; Dr. M. F. A. G. Campbell ; Mr. Campion, F.S.A. ; Mr. J. S. Morgan ; Mr. Edward Lloyd ; Mr. G. E. Lance ; Mr. J. T. Wood ; Prince Couza ; Prince Doria ; Carl Von Bunsen ; Dr. Schindler ; M. Hertert ; and Miss M. L. Boyle.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 27.

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

[illegible]—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, [illegible] Suez, perfect.

[illegible]rope.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

[illegible] Via Suez, perfect.

[illegible] perfect. Via Valentia, perfect.

[illegible] perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

[illegible]fect. Via Amoor, perfect.

[illegible] Zanzibar at noon on the

[illegible] for Khartonon (Porto [illegible]ica, are prohibited.

EVENING PARTY TO MR. E. C. K. OLLIVANT.

MR. AND MRS. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE gave on Saturday, at their bungalow in Pedder Road, a pleasant evening party in honour of Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.I.E., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, who is about to join his new appointment of Political Agent in Kathiawar. The bungalow was tastefully illuminated for the occasion with white buttees and multi-coloured lanterns, arranged in lines and curves, and with Chinese paper lanterns suspended from the branches of trees in the compound. The outlines of the garden-grounds were picked out with white buttees, while the cornices of the parapet wall of an open terrace over the porch were garnished with lines of coloured light. The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles played a selection of music during the evening. The guests, as they began to arrive from 9 p.m., were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Dosabhoy and the younger members of the family, and were escorted to the upper storey. The open terrace was graced with the presence of a large number of European and Parsee ladies. Among those present were :—

Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, Sir Henry Morland, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine, the Hon'ble N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., the Hon'ble R. M. Sayani, the Hon. J. U. Yajnik, the Raj Saheb of Durangadra, Prince Samatsingjee, Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Major Ferris, Captain Walshe, Dr. T. S. Weir, Messrs. Geo. Cotton, H. W. Uloth, T. M. Filgate, J. Jefferson, H. A. Acworth, W. Fleming, J. W. Smith, C. Benson, G. A. Barnett, C.I.E., H. W. Barrow, Leslie Crawford, C. E. G. Crawford, R. S. Campbell, Dr. Temperley Gray, Messrs. J. Monteath, P. Ryan, C. E. Fox, F. Y. Smith, W. Clerke, T. W. White, J. Leask, F. G. Dumayne, E. Vander Straaten, H. Buckland, H. C. Burder, G. R. Lynn, G. Carstensen, D. Gostling, J. P. Cornforth, R. P. Brunton, H. M. Phipson, E. Wimbridge, Walter Lang, Reg. D. Hughes, J. N. Fernandez, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Khan Bahadoor Dhunjeesha H. Karaka, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. P. M. Mehta, Muncherjee N. Banajee, Byramjee N. Servai, Vandravandas Parshotamdas, K. M. Heeramanek, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, N. G. Chandawarkar, R. D. Setna, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, F. R. Vicajee, Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, Nusserwanjee A. H. Wadia, Merwanjee N. Patel, R. M. Patel, N. M. Patel, J. M. Patel, L. N. Banajee, K. R. Cama, N. M. Parvez, A. F. Moos, S. N. Cooper, N. R. Ranina, D. E. Wacha, Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, M. M. Heeramanek, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, J. C. Cama, Rustom K. R. Cama, K. N. Kabrajee, H. M. Chichgar, Hajee Suileman Abdul Wahed, Manockjee B. Dadabhoy, Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Bomanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Jan setjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary, Fazulbhoy Visram, Hassumbhoy Visram, Anandrao N. Wasudeo, Sittaram Dhakjee Waslekar, Shewjee Dhurmajee, Eduljee R. Reporter, A. M. Dhurumsey, Darab Peshotun Dastoor, N. B. Masani, Fuzulbhoy Joomabhoy Laljee, Rahimtulla Khairajbhoy, N. B. Suntok, Jehangir M. Karaka, Ruttonjee C. Wadia, Dhunjeebhoy H. Wadia, Adumjee Peerbhoy, Devdat Dannee, K. D. Naigamvalla, R. J. Tata, Gordhandas Khatao Macanjee, M. B. Cooper, Manekshs J. Taleyarkhan, Rehmoobhai Allana, H. A. Wadia, M. H. Khan, Fardunjee J. Parakh, Pestonjee A. Moos, Manockjee B. Moos, C. D. Adenwalla, Dr. K. N. Badhurjee, Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Temooljee B. Narimau, Dr. Framjee D. Divecha, Dr. H. D. Pesikaka, Dr. Ardesir D. Mody, Dr. Shantaram Vithul, Dr. Underwood, Dr. H. N. Servai, Dr. N. H. Choksi, Dr. B. S. Shroff, Dr. Rustim N. Ranina, Dr. D. H. Barria, Dr. M. R. Setna, Dr. Kalianvala, &c.,

Mr. and Mrs. Ollivant, who arrived about 9-30 p.m., were cordially welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Dosabhoy, and were conducted to the upper storey, where nearly an hour was pleasantly spent. Later on, after an adjournment to the refreshment *buffet*, laid on the ground floor, the guests separated with presents of garlands and bouquets of flowers.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR BROWNE, Royal Scots Fusiliers, and Lieutenant Meadeu, Liverpool Regiment, are posted to the second battalions of their regiments.

LIEUTENANT THESIGER, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, joins the second battalion and comes out next trooping season.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BRERETON, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, Captain Gordon Mackenzie, 2nd Dragoon Guards, and Lieutenant Smith, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, remain in England on extended leave until the 5th May, 20th June, and 24 July next respectively.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL T. RUDD, M. S., being about to proceed to England on leave on medical certificate, Brigade-Surgeon T. Johnson, M. S., is directed to assume the administrative medical duties of the Allahabad district from the 22nd instant, in addition to his other duties, until further orders.

COLONEL F. W. BOILEAU, Staff Corps, on completing his tenure of command of the Deoli Irregular Force, has been permitted to reside at Simla.

CAPTAIN N. F. JENKINS, 2nd Battalion Border Regiment, has been appointed Interpreter to the battalion.

CAPTAIN F. L. BEDDY, 5th Lancers, has been permitted to resign the service.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT F. G. DAVIES, Suffolk Regiment, has been appointed officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 17th Bengal Infantry.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—Lieutenant E. B. Wilson, 5th Lancers, to England for six months on medical certificate. Lieutenant E. S. Cooper, 31st Punjab Infantry, to England, for one year, on private affairs. Surgeon-Major G. H. Peevor, 1-4th Gurkhas, to England, for one year, on private affairs. Lieutenant A. L. Kennion, 4th Punjab Infantry, to Simla, for six months, on medical certificate.

STUDENTS' BOARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to bring to the notice of the educational authorities, the necessity of having satisfactory boarding arrangement in High Schools, government as well as private. Students in these schools and especially those that come from other places have no other course open to them but to join the Hindoo hotels for their food. I would not trouble your readers with the description of these hotels ; but I certainly pity the poor students who are required to work hard mentally and physically on the food they provide. I would urge the educational authorities to look, first, to these students' sufferings, which, if removed, would certainly tend to the improvement of their physique, of which so much is talked at the present day.—Yours, &c.,

Belgaum, April 25. V. B. A.

THE prospectus of the second Exhibition of the Calcutta Fine Arts Society has been issued. The Exhibition will be opened on the 20th of December next. The Society offers two gold and eight silver medals ; basides which there are the Viceroy's gold medal, Sir Steuart Bayley's prize, Sir A. Croft's four medals, and prizes given by Sir Charles Elliott, Surgeon Major Yeld, Mr. E. V. Westmacott, Sir Charles Paul, Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Sir John Edgar, Nawab Ahsanullah, Mr. H. Beveridge, the Maharaja of Dinajpur, Raja Piari Mohun Mookerji, and the Maharaja of Bettiah.

THE Afghan Governor of Laghman, Nizamud Dowla Herati, whose death was lately announced while an official inquiry was being made into his accounts, has, it is said, been posthumously found guilty of embezzling State funds. It is added that the Amir's son has ordered part of the dead Governor's property to be sold to make good his defalcations.

THE Amir, the Lahore paper hears from a trustworthy source, is at present at Balkh. Mr. Pine, the Amir's Herr Krupp for the nonce, left Lahore yesterday *en route* for Kabul. Mr. Pine was not able to carry out his original intention of going to England. The Amir is as vigorous a hater of the English newspaper as ever, but he winks at his English employés in Kabul receiving their dak with regularity. His Highness, it is well known, dislikes the English, or indeed any, railroad, as much as he dislikes the newspaper, but for all that, there is one in full working order at Kabul for the use of the workshops and foundry under Mr. Pine.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY SPORTS AT COLABA.

THE programme of events of the Royal Artillery Athletic Sports embraced a larger field of competitors on Saturday than on the opening day, the numerous and varied items on the card being fully patronised by the runners. Some very good races took place, and not a few exciting finishes were witnessed. One of the novelties of the afternoon was a "Menagerie Race," which caused some amusement amongst the on-lookers. The attendance on Saturday was even better than on the previous occasion, and the Band of the Gloucestershire Regiment supplied the music. On both occasions the races were carried through without a hitch, and every credit is due to Colonel Pearse and Captain Jellett, to whose excellent management the programme of events went off with such success. The following are the results of Saturday's sports :—

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.—Each competitor was allowed three throws, Bombardier Spellman secured first prize, covering a throw of 24 feet, being seconded by Gunner Richards, who dropped but a few inches to the rear. Gunner Dearing drew third in the list.

TILTING AT THE RING.—The competitors in pairs, who scored last Thursday, entered for the final, Boy Halley and Gunner Randell, walking off the first prize ; Gunner Moore and Bombardier Hewes, the second ; while Gunners Savage and Sheridan secured the third.

WHEEL RACE, 200 YARDS.—In this race each competitor was provided with a cumbersome wheel, which he was required to roll in front of him, and steer round a post before reaching home. The entries were run in three heats, and the final was won by Gunner Crotty, followed by Bombardier Spellman.

OBSTACLE RACE.—Eight runners started at the drop of the flag. The obstacles at the outset in the way of dips and climbs were well mastered. Gunner Sheridan who led from the start came in third, having been outstripped, in the disentanglement of the tent, by Bombardier Allen, who got in first, followed closely by Gunner Moore.

VETERANS' RACE HANDICAP.—1 yard start for each year's service—100 yds. Corporal Ware, though favoured by a good start by long service, lost his point of vantage in being caught up, and outrun by Gunner Lillis.

BASKET AND STONE RACE.—This was done in three heats. A line of potatoes, placed at intervals of a yard, was ranged before each competitor, who had to pick them up separately, and place them in a basket at the starting-point. The whole distance covered in this tedious process was about 100 yds. Gunner Randell in gathering his string of potatoes in the shortest time was awarded first prize, Gunner Eton second, and J. Smith, third.

BOYS' RACE.—A field of about thirty youngsters broke away with the start, Master J. Kelly passing the chord first, Master W. Allen coming next, and Willy Kelly third.

MENAGERIE RACE.—This event was looked forward to in expectation of fun. A pair of cocks and a hen, a monkey, squirrel, and a goat took their positions at the starting-point, with their respective trainers in the rear watching the drop of the flag with switch and tether in hand. Jacko, from the agility due to his tribe, was most fancied, but after covering half the distance he broke away from his trainer evidently scared by a mischievous terrier, and romped ahead of his mates. Gunner Sheridan and his goat secured first prize, Gunner Savage with the squirrel second, and Gunner Lancaster and his chicken third.

SACK RACE.—Amongst four competitors, Bombardier Hewes beat Gunner Sheridan by less than a foot. The third position was secured by Gunner Savage.

TUG-OF-WAR.—After a well-contested struggle, for about four minutes, the 3rd Southern Division, who had all but dragged their opponents, the 11th Southern Division, to defeat had the tables turned against them, and were walked away with by the latter battery.

ONE MILE RACE.—Against a field of twelve Gunner Lambourne had it all his own way, and romped in a long way ahead of the second in the race, Gunner Meara, who was followed by Gunner Walshe. Time—5 minutes and 35 seconds.

HURDLE RACE.—The third heat of this race brought Gunner Meara in winner, with Gunner Sheridan all but abreast of him. Gunner Sillis making a good third.

MAN AND WHEEL BARROW RACE.—Gunners Savage and Sheridan, first ; Gunner Meara and Bombardier Allen, second ; and Gunners Swoffer and Walshe, third.

¼ MILE (OPEN) RACE.—Gunner Swoffer, who took the lead from the start, gave way to Private Hall, within a few yards from home, Private Packwood taking third prize.

BAND RACE.—This was an entry for the Gloucestershire Band, Private Cratchley giving his place near the post to Private Fitzpatrick, who carried off the first prize. The third position was secured by Private Long.

MOUNTING AND DISMOUNTING COMPETITION.—This prize was won by the 22nd Western Battery who performed the operation in 3 minutes and 16 seconds.

The proceedings closed with the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors by Mrs. Pearse, wife of Colonel Pearse, Colaba, who presided.

The sports were from beginning to end a complete success.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MR. JAMASJEE'S cotton circular, dated Hongkong, April 9th, says.—The unsatisfactory state of our market for Indian yarn, advised in our last report, has not since undergone any improvement, although advices have been received by wire, of the mills in Bombay having decided to close for eight days in the month, with the view of curtailing productions. Receipts still continue in excess of requirements ; and unfavourable news from the consuming districts, combined with heavy stocks in the hands of the dealers, very much weaken the position of the market. Although prices have further declined 25 to 50 cents per bale a moderate business has been done, chiefly confined to actual requirements. Two new importations, the "Lord Reay" and the "Sun Mills," have been added to the list of our spinnings ; and these yarns are considered to be of medium suitable qualities. Advices of a continued good demand for No. 20s. in Shanghai has had the effect of keeping up a steady tone in this market, and considerable lots have been shipped off there. Locally there has been a limited inquiry for superior and suitable chops, and in some cases, rates shew a small decline. Inferior and suitable qualities are neglected, although offered at a greater concession in prices. There being some inquiry for superior No. 16s. for the Shanghai market, their prices have been maintained. The local dealers have operated to a moderate extent in such qualities ; inferior descriptions attracting little or no attention. No. 12s. show no change in prices, but have been in very small demand. There has been a further falling off in the demand for No. 10s., and prices have experienced a further decline of 25 to 50 cents per bale. Sufficient supplies of Nos. 6s. and 8s. having arrived, there has been a decline of about 75 cents in the former and 25 cents in the letter count from previous rates, which were too high for the equivalents to be realized in the interior ; and a small business has been done at the reduced prices. Nothing has been doing here in Nos. 14s., 18s, 22s., 24s., 30s., and 40s., but there has been some inquiry in Shanghai for the higher counts of superior quality. During the fortnight arrival 8,603 bales, sale 6,931 bales. Shipment to Coast Ports 1,781 bales ; and unsold stock 24,146 bales. Direct shipment for Japan 1125 bales, for Shanghai 4,761 bales. The market in Shanghai has continued active, and a good business has been done in Nos. 20s. and 16s., and the best spinnings have advanced about a quarter of a tael per bale. In No. 10s. a small business has been done at steady rates. Advices from the Coast Ports report no change in the market. The Japan market has continued depressed and quiet.

THE silver-dollar men in the United States are confident of their ability to procure the passage of a free coinage measure through Congress this session, and they believe that President Harrison will not dare to veto it, on account of the strong feeling on the subject in the north-western states, whose representatives are determined to defeat Mr. Windom's Silver Bill. The Mint authorities announce that the product of the silver mines in the United States in 1889 was 50,000,000 ounces.

THE FIRE AT AHMEDNUGGER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—A fire broke out on the night of the 22nd instant, in the Cotton Press belonging to Messrs. Harvey Sabapathy Moodliar and Co., Ld., of Bombay. This press is situated on the east of the Cotton Market, from which it is separated by a low wall. The fire was discovered about half-past ten, and within a short time of the alarm being given four fire-engines had arrived on the spot, though unfortunately the tank on the premises, being dry, there was considerable delay in obtaining water from a reservoir situated at some distance from the scene of the fire, the water having to be conveyed to the engines in carts ; and by the time they were in a position to play on the building the fire had got such a hold that it was impossible to save it. However, a good deal of the material stored in it was got on, and the flames were prevented from spreading to the bales of cotton heaped up in the compound, and which were within a few yards of the burning building. Had these bales caught fire, they were in such close proximity to the market, that the great quantity of cotton stored there must inevitably have soon been in a blaze, and the loss would have been something enormous. Fortunately, just before the fire was discovered, a strong wind, which had been blowing in the direction of the cotton market, veered round to the opposite side, carrying the showers of sparks with it. The fire was not got under till about 2 in the morning, though it continued smouldering, and the engines playing on the debris till late on the following day. At first the loss was greatly exaggerated, rumour estimating it at Rs. 15,000. It has since, however, been ascertained, that the actual loss by the fire was under Rs. 5,000, and that it is entirely covered by insurance. Among the first to appear on the scene was our Collector, Mr. Waddington, who remained present as long as there was any danger of the fire spreading, working with a hearty good-will the whole time. The members of the Municipality also turned out and rendered valuable assistance. The fire is said to have originated in some loose cotton, which was left under a tarpaulin, and I fancy it must have been a case of spontaneous combustion.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION QUESTION.

THE Bombay *Catholic Examiner* publishes the following translation of the decree passed at Rome on the question of the double jurisdiction in the Catholic Church in India :—

In virtue of the Apostolic authority, with which we are graciously empowered by our Most Holy Father Lord Leo XIII., by Divine Providence Pope, to all and each who may see these letters we declare and we decree, that in virtue of the last agreement entered into by the Holy See and his Most Faithful Majesty, the King of Portugal, concerning the definite regulation of the exercise of the royal patronage in the East Indies, the resolutions and declarations, which are contained in the respective decrees passed jointly by the Sacred Congregation de Propaganda Fide and the Sacred Congregation for the Despatch of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs in the months of September and December 1887 about questions concerning the exercise of the double jurisdiction proposed by the Most Rev. Archbishop of Bombay and the Most Rev. Archbishop of Goa, and which (decrees and declarations) have been extended by our decree of the 13th October 1888 to all the other dioceses in the East Indies in which the double jurisdiction exists ; as well as all the other resolutions, which were given by the same Sacred Congregations either in confirmation or explanation of the same resolutions and declarations by another joint decree passed on the 22nd September of the same year and which were forwarded to each and all Archbishops and Bishops, in whose dioceses the double jurisdiction exists by our letters of the 23rd October of the same year, are modified, as follows :—

I.

Let the Diocesan of Damao for the time being have Extraordinary Apostolic faculties, by virtue of which he may extend his ecclesiastical jurisdiction also to all those subjects of the patronage, of Goan or Portuguese origin, who come from whatever part of India into the Bombay territory, in order to reside there.

But his Holiness granting this favour wishes that as long as no provision has been made by common consent between his Holiness and the Portuguese Government, as is His desire in a manner more in conformity with the rules of the Sacred Canons, for such an abnormal state of things, as well as for the well being itself of the respective dioceses, the proportions which exist at present between the Christian communities of both jurisdictions, viz., of Bombay and Damao may not be notably changed in regard to the incoming population, and that the peace and the good understanding which ought to exist between the respective prelates be not disturbed. Therefore, His Holiness wills that as soon as possible the catalogue of persons who were subject to the patronage within the limits of the Archdiocese of Bombay at the time of the signing of the concordat in the year 1886 be made by mutual consent of both the ordinaries, viz., of Bombay and Damao.

But the contracting parties agree that such an exceptional concession made in favour of the Diocese of Damao for special considerations and over and above the ordinances of canon law cannot be extended to other dioceses of the patronage.

II.

The ordinaries *pro tempore* of the dioceses, belonging to the patronage according to the concordat, continue to exercise their jurisdiction over their own subjects, also in case, when these go from one parish into another, which may exist either within the limits of the continuous territory of the respective dioceses or in missions belonging to the same dioceses. But this case excepted the faithful, subject to the patronage, are subject to the ordinary local jurisdiction.

III.

As often as there is a necessity to build new churches, chapels, schools or other institutions beyond exempted territories and in the midst of Christian communities in which bishops of the patronage exercise a merely personal jurisdiction, the Holy Father declares himself ready to receive petitions, which for this purpose may be sent to him and to decide, whether, taking into consideration the increase of the faithful within the Christian communities subject to the patronage there be a case to deviate from the common law by an extraordinary privilege. In such a case then the bishops of the patronage may extend their territorial jurisdiction to these buildings as well, but excepting this case of special Apostolic privilege whatever building erected beyond the exempted territories, viz., churches and adjacent gardens (vulgo compounds) remains subject to the ordinary local jurisdicton.

IV.

The disciplinary and criminal jurisdiction of the bishops of the patronage extends also to such of their subjects as form a part of the Christian communities belonging to their dioceses. However, such jurisdiction is not exclusive ; for the right of the local ordinaries to call to order and to punish delinquents in their own territory according to canon law must remain intact.

Therefore in this way only and as regards these points the above mentioned resolutions and declarations of the Sacred Congregations are modified, whilst the other points of the decrees, which are not affected by this modifications, remain firm in every respect, so that in future the exercise of the double jurisdiction in the archdioceses of Bombay, Goa, Madras, Calcutta, and in the Dioceses of Damao, Poona, Meliapur, Dacca, Cochin and Quilon must be altogether in exact conformity with those points of the same decrees, which remained unaltered, and also with those last regulations.

Therefore all the faithful, the laity and the clergy henceforward are in duty bound in obedience due to the Holy See and under penalties laid down by law, to adhere to these resolutions concerning the ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

Anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

Given at the Apostolic Delegation,

Ootacamund, 18th April, 1890.

(Sd.) † ANDREW, Archbishop of Acrida,
Apostolic Delegate in the East Indies.

AN exaggerated report has got about of one of the incidents that occurred lately on the Shan-Siam frontier, says an up-country paper. The leader of the Commission, it may be remembered, had on a certain occasion to turn the Siamese out of one small state which had already been declared British territory. We may as well state what actually occurred. The petty chief having made himself over to the Siamese, they had occupied the state with a small force. Of necessity, the Commission had to seize the chief, and expel the Siamese. An order was enough ; the Siamese made no resistance, but went off quietly across the border, while the chief was carried off with our camp, and another man was put in his place temporarily. Nothing could illustrate better than this incident the wholesome respect which the Commission succeeded in inspiring all along the frontier.

A WARNING TO SOLDIERS.

UNDER this heading Mr. Geo. E. Labertouche, Paying Officer of Imperial Pensions, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette* :—

Sir,—Being aware that your paper is very generally read in military circles throughout India, I take the liberty of addressing you in the interest of soldiers taking their discharge from the various regiments through the country, with a view of coming to this colony, either to join the corps of commissionaries, or obtain employment other than that obtained by the corps, and to solicit your valuable aid in stopping such soldiers (not being discharged to pension) from taking such a suicidal step, for many reasons.

Firstly. The New South Wales branch of the corps of commissionaries is disbanded, Major Hawkins, who was in command here in Sydney, has, with his Sergeant-Major, returned to England, and the other members remaining here have been turned adrift to find employment for themselves. I do not intend in this letter to go into the particulars of the non-success of the corps here, but I must ask you to bear in mind that I have held the position of Paying Officer of Imperial Pensioners in New South Wales since 1872, and therefore am quite competent to form opinions on the treatment of retired soldiers as well as of obtaining employment for them. I am aware that Sir Edward Walters (the head of the English corps) visited India for the express purpose of inducing soldiers (by means of agents and widely-distributed circulars) to come to New South Wales as soon as they obtained their discharge, for the purpose of joining the corps of commissionaires here. What was the consequence ?

Any number of men took their discharge after short service instead of serving the time necessary to procure a pension. Men of excellent character, bringing with them 1st class testimonials from their officers, arrived in Sydney, presented themselves at the Commissionaire's office, and were either refused at once, or taken on, only to be discharged at the end of a month or two, probably penniless, as the system of fines for trivial offences leaves a man but little spare cash at the end of the month.

These men naturally come to me for advice and help, and no one knows better than I do the misery, the almost starvation

DEBATING SOCIETY FOR PORBUNDER.

On the evening of Friday, the 18th instant, writes our Porbunder correspondent, a large and influential meeting was held in the middle hall of the Anglo-Vernacular School to consider the desirability of instituting a debating society in Porbunder. An interesting essay on debating clubs was read by Mr. Ranchordass Narandas, Head-master of the Anglo-Vernacular School of Porbunder. Amongst others there were present Rao Bahadur S. P. Pundit, Administrator, Kumar Shri Pigawala of Sagasra, Mr. and Mrs. Sandford, Mr. O'Shea, tutor to Kumar Shri Bhavsinhji, Mr. Thakordas, the Sar Nyayadhish. Rao Bahadur Pundit was voted to the chair by Mr. Thakordas, seconded by Dr. Raghunathrao.

Mr. Ranchhordas then read his essay. He began :—

A habit of attentive observation, a love of reading, a practice of pondering over, or reviewing, things observed, heard, or read, a companionship with the great and the wise are the four principal means of acquiring knowledge. Companionship with the wise and the learned, always, exerts a most valuable influence, not only upon our intellectual training but also upon the formation of our character. In the words of Dr. Samuel Smiles, it increases our resources, strengthens our resolves, elevates our aims, and enables us to exercise greater dexterity and ability in our own affairs as well as more effective helpfulness of others. If the influence of individual companions upon our character is so good and great, that of an association of persons for promoting some common object, literary, social, or political, ought to be much more so. A debating club subserves three great ends : It begets a love of reading, for a member of a debating society who wishes to take an intelligent part in its deliberations but who does not read will often cut a very ridiculous figure. Well regulated discussions, moreover, bring our thinking faculties into play and enlarge them. In well-regulated debating societies we meet with men more experienced and educated than ourselves on a common platform of brotherly love and good-will, and gain by exchanging our ideas with theirs. We enlarge our field of observation by their eyes and profit by their experience. We are drilled in the exercises of elocution better there than at schools and colleges. And as for logic and rhetoric we are spared the necessity of turning over dry treatises on them. In the days of Asoka, when India was in the zenith of her historical grandeur and subsequently in the times of Akbar when Mogul power was almost at its height, religious controversies took place among the representatives of different creeds and colours with much zeal and perhaps as much wrangling. But these great controversialists who generally assembled to parade their stores of philosophical learning, did not stoop to the degrading task, as they considered of discussing social or political topics. They were not animated with a desire to dispel the gloom of ignorance and superstition in which the Hindu community was enveloped. There was, however, one extenuating circumstance in their case. Those were times of anarchy and confusion and autocratic government. We are now living in a better age. We are living under the beneficent rule of the English. We are enjoying a degree of freedom of speech unknown to our forefathers. We have no excuse to plead if we patter with our consciences. If we have the will we have ample scope for discussing, and can endeavour to eradicate some of the pernicious and irrational customs of our country. Messrs. Malabari, Ranade, Telang, and many others have already entered the field, and are doing battle for us. Our duty is to supplement their efforts by furnishing them with such information as would be useful to them. We should extend the right hand of fellowship to them and accelerate, however little, the progress of reform in India. The duty is not a light one but the consciousness of such duty performed gives us, as George Hurbert, "music at midnight." Love of our country is one of the affections of our nature. It, however, becomes practically useless, unless, it crystallises into a scheme of reform or is carried forward into resolute deeds. If we look at the quasi-degraded condition of our women or at the poverty of the masses, the tyranny of caste and priest-craft and the evil custom of our country, which we, knowing them to be such, are still content to follow, shall we not feel a twinge of shame at the thought of having done little or nothing to blot these evils out of existence? The reason why debating clubs in India do not produce much substantial good such as we see in England is not far to seek. In the latter country theory is combined with practice. In the former the difficulties being almost insurmountable what is preached or discussed is not always put into practice. I shall now vote some of these difficulties :—First and foremost is the opposition of Indian women to all social reform. They are the staunchest adherents of the old order of things. Even the most ardent reformer is often left to the mercy of his female relatives, young and old. The influence of priest-craft is another difficulty and though indirect and insidious it is none the less powerful. The ignorant are entirely under its way. After making a due allowance for all this one cannot entirely ignore the great moral cowardice shown by our people when the time comes for striking. If they wish to introduce any reform it is on the line of least resistance. Their attitude, practically speaking, is one of stolid indifference to all sorts of social reform, but one of profound reverence for all existing institutions. This passive acquiescence in every thing old lies at the root of all moral degradation. India lacks men of the moral fibre of Luther and Knox, Lincoln and Garfield, men who would take their stand upon the solid-rock of truth and receive popular applause or censure with perfect indifference. We want martyrs like Ram Mohun Roy and Keshub Chandrasen who can bring their convictions into action in face of bitterest persecution. Men like Macaulay, Wilberforce, Clarkson, Granville, Sharpe, and Cobden, were at one time or other members of debating clubs. They generally practised what they preached or propounded. A club whose members are armed with moral courage, not only to lecture on but to cope with social and other evils, would constitute a moral force of the world and would be worthy of its name. I shall perhaps be indicted for drawing a rather high ideal of a debating club, but I may say that the societies organized by Indians like Ram Mohun Roy, Keshub Chandrasen, and Pandit Shivnath Shastri did in the initial stage at least quite fall short of the standards, the moral courage shown by them in giving effect to their convictions was simply admirable. The unshrinking firmness with which Karsandas Mulji fought his battle against high-handed priest-craft might teach how much a person inspired by singleness of purpose can accomplish. His crusade against the high priest of the Vayebnavas will for ever be memorable in the annals of virtue *vs.* vice. The educated classes represent the flower of Hindu society. They are responsible leaders of the people. If they do not endeavour to ameliorate the condition of the people by confuting the conservative and erroneous doctrines of the orthodox, who else will? The responsibility falls on their shoulders and they should bear it as men. I have, I think, been guilty of a few digressions, but they will, I hope, be excused, as they have some indirect bearing on the subject.

After the essay was read the substance of it was rendered in Gujerati by two or three gentlemen. It was then proposed and almost unanimously carried, that a debating club was much to be desired in Porbunder, and, therefore, should be at once started. This proposal was supported in fitting terms by Mr. O'Shea, tutor to Kumar Shri Bhavsinhji.

The president then rose and thanked Mr. Ranchordass for the intelligent way in which he had treated the subject of the day, and the other gentlemen who had taken part in the discussion. He then went on to say that debating clubs, though in every country, are much more wanted in India, where the people have for centuries been under the sway of custom, caste, and priestly authority. Freedom of speech, he said, should be encouraged even among young children and domestic circles instead of putting the usual authoritative veto upon all that they have to say. He further remarked that the essay did not treat of both sides of the theme propounded and that the points touched upon by the lecturer, though good and suggestive in themselves, were not all pertinent to the subject. He, moreover, observed that debating clubs in India might or might not do good, and that in England where people could with ease practise what they propounded, they are invariably productive of immense benefit to the people. In India there was a possibility of such debating societies degenerating into wrangling clubs. In such a case more harm than good was likely to be produced. He was of opinion that the association of men of the same level of position was in the beginning more desirable owing to the absence of those restraints which superior position would impose. As the members acquired courage to express their thoughts freely, persons superior in ability and position might be invited to join. The proceedings then terminated with the usual distribution of *pan-sopari*, &c.

A BANGALORE paper hears that a scheme for the extensive planting out of teak in various parts of Mysore, is now before the local Government. Large plantations, similar to those so successfully opened out by the Madras Government in the Nilambur Valley, are to be started in Mandegadda, in the Shimoga district, in the Jagar Valley, in Lackvalli, in Begur and Nissen.

PROFESSIONAL FASTING.

In professional beauties, why not professional fasters? asks a home contemporary. So M. Giovanni Succi, shrugging his shoulders, might reply to any one who objected to his starving himself by way of getting a living. He might also urge that in this matter he is truly nobody's enemy but his own; that if he toils not, neither spins, his occupation is not without some amount of self-sacrifice. Risk he does not admit for a moment; on the contrary, his faith in his own strength of will, and belief in an undefinable mystic force, such as some professors apply to others, but which he is able to expend upon himself, stretch beyond powers of fasting, and hint at feats of suspended animation bordering on the marvellous. But Succi's present undertaking is to fast for forty days, to do it in public, and to do it as a professional engagement. To-day he will have reached the 18th day. Visitors to the Westminster Aquarium, where the Signor is one of the extra side shows, are increasing in numbers daily, and the interest in the experiment is evidently growing. The fasting man holds a succession of levees from noon until eleven o'clock at night, and not the least trial of endurance must be the consciousness that he is constantly watched. Even the Irish political prisoner is only spied upon through the hole of his prison door at intervals. Succi is literally shadowed awake or asleep by the lynx eyes of at least two persons, whose business it is to see that he takes no food. There can, to all human sense, be no deception in the fasting on this account. The visitor to the Aquarium passes down to the organ end of the building, and is admitted through a turnstile to a saloon boarded off from the space under the gallery. This is railed off in the middle, one-half being the auditorium, the other half the place where Giovanni Succi passes his time. On the auditorium side of the low railings is a young gentleman who delivers short descriptions at brief intervals, narrating Succi's previous history, recounting his fasts, and stating (amongst other details) that while travelling in Africa the Italian met Stanley. The saloon is lighted by gaslight only. The visitors come in singly or in small parties, and in the residential half of the space, whose boards are covered with red baize, they see three gentlemen sitting behind a table. In the background is an iron bedstead and a washstand. On one side is a gas stove and a number of four gallon jars standing close together on the floor, suggestive of properties for a representation of the "Forty Thieves."

Where is the fasting man? The bed yonder is empty, and he is clearly not there. Of the three gentlemen at the table one is so ruddy and plump that he is at once placed out of the running, and in truth he is only a well-fed Press member of the committee. The other is undoubtedly one of the medical students who are taking turns. The third, a slight figure in a light brown overcoat, and with black hair, is bent over the table industriously writing. The visitors look at one another, and the lecturer then points to the wearer of the light brown overcoat and says, "This is M. Succi, ladies and gentlemen." M. Succi accordingly looks up, smiles, bows pleasantly, and resumes his pen. The large black eyes, with their melancholy expression, and the lantern jaws, mark him at once from the others, but his appearance is not more striking than that of many lightly-built men one meets about town. His complexion is clear, and his eyes bright, for he suffers no pain, has no headaches, and obviously is not a victim to dyspepsia. From his general appearance one finds it very hard to believe that here is a man who has eaten no food for 17 days. What he takes is visible to all on the table. From the water bottle he drinks three-quarters of a pint per day, and he takes the same quantity of the mineral water Karser Brunnen. There is a small dark blue bottle, however, containing an elixir, made, as we are informed, from herbs discovered by Succi on his African travels, and now sold in Italy as a patent medicine. It smells like chlorodyne, and has a bitter taste. It is explained to you, however, that the few drops of this elixir that are taken daily by Succi are not for feeding, but to prevent colic or other stomach troubles. The visitor will probably wonder that more comfortable quarters have not been provided for him, especially when he learns that the four gallon jars are filled with hot water for the purposes of heating. With a large gas stove alight and gas burning always for illuminating purposes, the atmosphere cannot be all that could be desirable for a man whose bodily comforts have been reduced to very short commons.

Succi, the son of a sea captain, was a bank clerk in Rome until he went to Africa for a colonisation society. There he had a fever, and discovered perforce that he could fast for 20 days. On his return he took to fasting for the benefit of the medical profession; then he adopted it as a profession on his own account. He is 37 years of age, and does not look any older, which is not a little remarkable when we are told that he has fasted some 30 times at periods varying from 20 to 30 days, making once a maximum of 35 days. There are many circumstances connected with these feats which have gained for him the name "Man of Mystery" on the Continent. He began the present fast a man of about nine stone, has up to the present time lost only 20lb. 3oz., and, judging from previous experiences, reckons not to register more than 32lb. waste at the end of the term. The pulse varies considerably, falling to 53 and rising to 72. It was 71, for example, yesterday afternoon. The most extraordinary fact is that the muscular strength does not diminish. This is tested every day by the dynamometer, and yesterday Succi made a squeeze equal to that which any ordinary man could achieve. He feels well, is in good spirits, and not hungry; he has taken no exercise yet, but occasionally he will leave his writing and caper about, finishing with a vigorous leap in the air for the entertainment of visitors. Since the 17th March he has lost a quarter of an inch in stature. He goes to sleep at once on retiring about midnight, and sleeps peacefully for eight hours; then wakes, smokes a pipe, and turns round to snooze until the doctors come to make their examinations. After two or three more fasts, as he tells you, he intends to retire and live upon the earnings of his novel profession, in which he has saved some money. First he has to fulfil an engagement to fast in America. In the intervals of fasting he lives well, drinks wine, and smokes a good deal. At the end of a fast he begins with a spoonful of beef-tea every hour, and feels his way along, as it were, until the fourth or fifth day, he sits down to do justice to a real square meal. After two or three months with the knife and fork he is ready and in fit condition for another spell of fasting.

The present experiment, which is the severest Succi has ever attempted, is being watched by a press committee (Mr. C. H. O'Dowd, Mr. H. E. Jewell and Mr. W. E. Fuller,) and by a relay of students and doctors from Westminster Hospital. One of each is always present. Dr. Powell, the house physician at the hospital, and Mr. Burt, of the resident staff, are taking deep interest in the matter, and in collaboration with Mr. Pike, senior assistant to Dr. Du Pre, the Home Office analyst, are conducting regular chemical and other experiments.

Succi's general condition, which had given ground for some uneasiness on Tuesday, showed considerable improvement again yesterday, when he was examined by his medical adviser. On the previous day he lost 14 ounces, which with the fall in his temperature was the chief cause of the alarm expressed. During the 24 hours that terminated at noon yesterday, however, he only lost 9 ounces, which he is much more able to afford than the larger quantity. Succi himself attributes his improvement to the better system of heating his room that the authorities have tried since Monday last, for it is now kept at as nearly as possible an even temperature. One of the best signs of the improvement which has taken place is that he was able to show a better record on the dynamometer than he has done for some day past. His bodily weight now is 7st. 8lb., which shows a total loss of 20lb. 3oz, in the sixteen days he has now abstained from food. A large number of spectators visited him during the day, and Succi at times entered into quite an animated conversation with the visitors.

THE Government of India has ruled that efficient reserve volunteers belonging to a company attached to an active Volunteer corps, may be allowed to reckon as a portion of the 240 men required to entitle the corps to which they are attached, to the services of a paid military sergeant-major.

THE case against the Christian woman for abandoning her child at the Rawalpindi Railway station, has been decided, and she and her sister have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

THE Manager of the North-Western Railway has notified that a reserved compartment for ladies will be provided on any train at any station, if notice is received by the District Superintendent of the Traffic Department 24 hours before the requirement.

SIR JOHN EDGAR, acting on medical advice, left Calcutta on Wednesday. The Government of Bengal is thus left for the moment without a Chief Secretary; but Mr. C. Macaulay, who is to take up the appointment, is on his way out from England, and will shortly be in Calcutta.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL ON THE LAND BILL.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has a letter in the *Morning Post*, occupying two columns and a half, on Mr. Balfour's Land Purchase Bill. Even in that space, however, he is unable to exhaust his arguments, and promises a further letter. He commences by expressing surprise that the Bill should have bewildered almost everyone, and says that if we put aside the complications of the "guarantee fund," divided into two portions, the "cash portion" and the "contingent portion;" the three collateral securities—(1) the landlord's one-fifth, (2) the tenants' insurance, (3) the accumulated reserve; and if we also dismiss those separate portions of the measure dealing with congested districts, the fundamental and essential feature of the proposal becomes very easy to discern.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE DEBTORS.

The main principle of the Irish Land Purchase Bill is precisely similar to the main principle of the Ashbourne Acts of 1885 and 1888. It establishes between the State and the Irish tenant the direct relations of creditor and debtor. If the measure becomes law the State will occupy the position, within a comparatively short period, of creditor to a portion, and an increasing portion, of the Irish tenantry to the extent of some £45,000,000, an amount which it is contemplated may be doubled, trebled, and even quadrupled as years go by. Under the purchase clauses of the Church Act of 1869, of the Land Act of 1870, and of the Land Act of 1881, some 7,500 tenants received advances of public money for the purchase of their holdings to the extent of £2,350,000. Under the two Ashbourne Acts of 1885 and 1888 it may be roughly estimated that some 28,000 or 30,000 tenants have received, or have applied for, advances of public money for the purchase of their holdings to the extent of upwards of £10,000,000.

THE NAKED PRINCIPLE AND OBJECT.

To this number of State debtors, upwards of 30,000, the Land Purchase Bill contemplates an addition by an advance of £33,000,000 to a number of Irish tenants, which may be variously estimated at 100,000 or 150,000. The probabilities are that the Land Purchase Bill would operate on smaller holdings than has been the rule with the previous Acts I have alluded to, and that an estimated creation by that Bill of some 150,000 additional State debtors is not unduly extravagant. It follows that in three or four years' time—bearing in mind the greatly accelerated procedure provided for in the Land Purchase Bill—the State will find itself in the position of creditor towards upwards of 180,000 Irish tenants to the extent of £45,000,000 the interest and instalments of principal of which it will have to collect annually and directly from the debtors to the extent of some £1,700,000 or £1,800,000. Such is the naked principle and object of the proposed Land Purchase Bill, taken in connection with former similar measures; the State, on the one hand, lending £45,000,000, some 180,000 tenants, on the other hand, owing and liable to pay annually, for upwards of 40 years, £1,700,000 to £1,800,000.

RELATIONS TO BE AVOIDED.

These relations between the State and the peasant are, Lord Randolph maintains—the relations which above all others ought to be avoided. Such relations, he says, have hitherto been condemned by Parliament, and the reason he maintains is obvious. The moment that the State loan becomes very large, and the State debtors become very numerous, the power of the debtors to combine against repayment of what they owe becomes practically irresistible, and the power of the State to recover from the combined defaulting debtors becomes absolutely nil.

THE POWER OF REPUDIATION.

Having quoted passages from speeches by Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Goschen in support of his contention, Lord Randolph next inquires as to the power of the mass of the tenant State debtors to combine for the purpose of repudiation. It is apparent, he says, that if they did so combine, no resources, moral or material at the disposal of the State could by any possibility force them to pay their debts. The eviction of some 150,000 to 200,000 Irish tenants by the State—or, in other words, the foreclosure of the mortgage by the mortgagee on a vast number of small freeholds—is an obvious impossibility which requires no demonstration; but it must be remembered that the obvious impossibility of this transaction will be ever present in the minds of the tenant State debtors, and still more in the minds of their trusted leaders. To estimate the probability let us recall the achievements of the Irish tenantry in the repudiation of liability during the last 10 years.

THE EXPERIENCE OF THE PAST.

In 1880, by combination, they forced a strong Liberal Government to introduce to Parliament the Compensation for Disturbance Bill. The Habeas Corpus Act was suspended; some hundreds of the leaders of the tenantry were imprisoned; yet their combination was so powerful that in 1881 they forced the same strong Liberal Government to confer upon them fixity of tenure, free sale, and arbitrarily to reduce Irish rents by nearly 25 per cent. In 1882 a stringent Coercion Act was passed into law, and stringently administered by Lord Spencer; yet so irresistible was the power of the tenant's combination that they forced this strong Liberal Government to relieve them partly at the public charge, of upwards of £2,000,000 of arrears of rent. In 1887, a still more stringent Coercion Act being in force and being still more stringently administered, the strength of the tenant's combination was so absolutely overwhelming that they forced a strong Tory Government, in spite of its most fresh and recent pledges, to reduce judicial rents and to bring leases under the review of the courts of law.

MR. PARNELL'S POSITION.

Further, Lord Randolph calls attention to the position occupied by Mr. Parnell, who has declared that the Irish people will not consider themselves, and cannot consider themselves, honourably bound to repay the debt, and urges that it must be obvious even to the most reckless partisan that under such circumstances this enormous amount of money cannot be risked. He laughs at the idea that Mr. Parnell, in refusing this bribe, will meet with the censure of his supporters. He says that Mr. Parnell proved himself in the past a true prophet, and he has not now mistaken the feeling of the people. Lord Randolph concludes that if the measure is passed into law we shall observe the unprecedented spectacle of a British Government adding £33,000,000 to the Imperial liabilities for the purpose of forcing these millions upon a silent and sullen people.

A KING'S WIVES.

THE King of Whydah's wives, observes a writer in the *Cornhill Magazine*, were objects of special care to himself and of enforced veneration to his people. The favourite ones lived in the palace with him; the others were accommodated in adjoining buildings. No men were employed in the royal household, and the king was served solely by his wives. When visitors came to see the king he received them alone, taking good care that his wives were out of sight. It was, indeed, held a sacrilege to so much as look at any of these royal spouses. When repairs, which could not be done by them, were needed in the palace, they migrated from the affected portion, and the plumbers and glaziers coming in had to keep on shouting out the whole time they were at work, in case any of the wives, not acquainted with the fact of their presence, should happen to pass that way. When the king's wives set out to work in the plantations, which they did every morning in batches of three to four hundred at a time, they used to cry "stand clear," as they went, and any men who were in their path prostrated themselves, and did not dare to raise their eyes till they had passed. On account of the awe in which his wives were held, the king found them a very useful and speedy executive to carry out his commands. If any person was found guilty of a crime the king sent a detachment of his wives round to the man's house in order to strip it of its goods and pull it down. This was usually very soon effected, for on the approach of the king's wives the man was unable to remain and defend his property. One instance, however, is related by Bosman, in which a native was clever and bold enough to thwart this powerful authority. Hearing that he had been accused before the king, and that a company of the king's wives had been sent to wreck his house, he collected all the gunpowder he possessed, and placing it in a heap just beneath his doorway, he awaited the arrival of his spoilers, firebrand in hand. When they approached and cried in the usual formula, "Make way for the king's wives," he replied that he would not stir from the spot on which he stood, and that if they attempted to cross his threshold he would blow himself and all of them up together. This threat brought the good women to a halt, and after a consultation among themselves they determined to return to the king and inform him of the reception they had met. But their intended victim was too quick for them. Slipping round another way, he reached the king first, and cleared himself of the accusation so satisfactorily that the order against him was countermanded. This attempt, Bosman remarks, was a very bold one, requiring great nerve to carry it through successfully, considering that if it had failed a painful death would have been the punishment. The king's supply of wives was kept up to the full number by three of his chief captains, who had very little else to do than select and procure for him the most beautiful virgins. A fresh wife, after presentation, lived with the king three or four days, after which she was relegated to the quarters occupied by the other wives, and became, practically, a nun for the rest of her life, with the unenviable privilege of working like a slave on the king's estate. Under these circumstances it is not a matter of surprize that the honour of a royal alliance was little coveted among maidens, some of whom had even been known to prefer a speedy death to the distinction. Bosman mentions the story of a young girl who, having been selected for this purpose by the captains, ran away and, on being closely pursued in her despair jumped down a well and was killed. "I leave her case, remarks the sage historian, to be determined by the ladies." When each man was so well provided in respect of wives, it was but natural that his children should be proportionately numerous. Bosman had heard, in several cases, incredible numbers ascribed to one man: but, doubting the truth of the statements, he one day took aside a chief, on whose word he could rely, and asked him to tell him candidly how many children he himself possessed. This was evidently a tender point with the chief for he seemed pained, and at length with a sigh, apparently of regret, he said: "I must confess that I have only seventy children now living, but I have had as many more who are dead." A hundred and forty was evidently a small number in his estimation, and quite unworthy of a captain of his rank, most of his compeers possessing at least two hundred. Indeed, he assured Bosman that there was one man who, with his sons and grandsons alone, rose up and defeated a powerful enemy who was coming against the king. This family numbered two thousand men, besides women and children and many who had died.

THE MATABELE SOLDIERS' DANCE.

A BULUWAYO correspondent sends to a home paper the following account of the "Big Dance" of the Matabele army, held annually at Buluwayo. Eight hundred bullocks were distributed amongst the troops and at once killed for use on the following day, as on the "Big Dance" day or "Feast of Purification," no shedding of blood is allowed, and all the natives bathe in the river early in the morning. This festival might also be called the "Feast of First Fruits," as then the Chief first tastes or partakes of the new crops. At 11 a. m. on the 9th of February the mission party rode up to Lobengula's house, built for him nine years ago by Halliot, an old English sailor, but now very dirty and untidy, and found the Chief sitting on the floor giving presents of cotton stuff to his wives. The orders for a general parade were at once sent out to the kraals, and while the regiments were assembling all the white men at Buluwayo, some 32 in all, partook of Matabele Court hospitality in the shape of beef and beer. At noon the English officers took up a position commanding the whole of the parade-ground, and the troops, who were divided into seven large divisions—Buluwayo, Ikapa, Inxobo, Amabuto, Amakuda, Manyama, and Mahlope—marched on to the ground in round numbers 9,000 to 10,000 men. They looked extremely well with their large headdresses of ostrich feathers, which covered the backs of their heads like helmets and extended over both shoulders. All had the national kilts formed of skins and tails hanging from their waists, and above their calves were fringes of long white hair. In their left hands they carried the large elliptic shields of ox hide and their assegais, in their right the "dance-sticks," with which about every third step they struck their shields, keeping time with their songs. After marching round the ground they formed one solid line, four deep and about 1,000 yards long, the flanks inclining like an arc. The Induna of each division had so told off his men that they appeared to be in companies as distinguished by their shields; first came a company with black shields, followed by ones with black and white, all white, nearly all black, and red shields. The general effect produced was excellent. Once in line all the warriors chanted the national dance chorus, stamped furiously with their feet, and rattled their metal leglets, every now and then striking their shields with their sticks, and keeping perfect time together. As a dance the spectacle was not equal to that given by the Imbizu alone, for then each man did his best, being personally under the eye of the Chief; but as a large parade of a mass of savage warriors it was a very fine sight indeed. Presently 36 of Lobengula's wives, gaudily arrayed in blue skirts and bright orange shawls worn over the shoulder, appeared. Each carried many pounds' weight of bright beads, and had the hair decked out with the royal feathers of the blue jay. They filed slowly from their own quarters on to the parade, and then breaking up into groups of four and five they slowly paced up and down before the troops with a peculiar gait, all the time chanting and waving supple wands. Lobengula was too gouty to leave his bath-chair, and, covered with streaks of medicine paint, sat facing the centre of the line. In the background were thousands of native spectators. Then the sacred black oxen were driven past, and at a signal given by Buzungwan, the whole line charged furiously up to the Chief and the line of spectators, at the same time, shouting loudly "Corn." The good nature shown by the troops was perfect, and was a noticeable feature in the proceedings. A great change, in fact, has lately occurred in the behaviour of the Matabeles towards strangers, and most friendly intercourse has now been established.

According to national custom, all the troops now moved to drive the sacred oxen into the *veldt* and back again. While this was being done the black clouds which had threatened thunder burst into a heavy storm, and the spectators all retired for shelter. But in an hour out came the sun again, and the troops, who had reformed line in the heavy rain, chanted and brandished their shields and sticks as before; and every now and then some old warrior would rush out of the ranks, and, feigning to kill a foe with his assegai, would shout out his former prowess in war. This went on for two hours, when the men were dismissed to their camps to feast and make merry. One interesting ceremony had this year to be omitted owing to Lobengula's illness. Formerly he used to march out into the *veldt*, and then, hurling his assegai, the *majaka* (young soldiers) would follow, stabbing the ground with their assegais as a signal that wherever they were ordered to make war they would go and carry out his orders.

The day after the dance is called the "slaughter-day," when the Chief selects 400 or 500 cattle from the national herds, to which all fines are paid in oxen. Then follows a wild scene, as the Induna of each regiment sets to work stabbing with his assegai the cattle given to the men under his command. All the black bullocks, when killed, are set apart that night for the spirits, but on the following or "eating-day" their flesh is distributed to the troops. The next and last day of the dance is the "drinking-day," when, after a couple of hours' dancing in the afternoon, the "sacred beer," of which there were 216 large calabashes in all, was given out to about 3,000 warriors, and they were regaled by the Chief with steamed meat from 176 huge earthen jars, which had been cooking all the morning in the "sigadlo." Eating and drinking certainly occupy a very prominent position in the rites of the Matabele Holy Week.

Early this morning, the 13th, dense clouds of smoke were seen arising from the military camps around Buluwayo, signifying that the troops, according to custom, had set fire to their huts and were marching to their distant regimental kraals, and that the last act of the "Big Dance" of 1890 was finished. The previous day our representative, Mr. Moffatt, had received a promise from Lobengula that an answer to her Majesty's despatch should be ready for Captain Ferguson in three days, and the mission party now expect to shortly be able to leave the hospitable shelter of the Chartered Company's camp, where Dr. Jamieson, Major Maxwell, and Mr. Doyle had so well succeeded in making everything most pleasant, and to start on their long return "trek" of 900 miles to Kimberley, *en route* for England.

ON the 27th ultimo, writes a contemporary, the Indian wife of an Eurasian gentleman who claims to be Lord Gardner, died at Leatherhead from injuries received on the previous evening, by a spring door closing unexpectedly, striking her a severe blow on the forehead and causing concussion and compression of the brain. Her husband, Alan Hyde Gardner, was born in the North-West Provinces in 1836. He is the son of the late Mr. Stewart Gardner, by a lady known as Hurmoozee Begum, who was a daughter of the late Mr. Alan Gardner, grand-nephew of Admiral Sir Alan Gardner, created Baron Gardner in the peerage of Ireland in 1800. He was for some time employed in the police, and subsequently engaged in trade. In 1879 he married Jane, daughter of Angain Skekoe, a native of India—the lady just deceased. By the death in 1883 of the third Baron Gardner, the title is believed to have duly devolved on Alan Hyde Gardner, but his claim has not yet been proved in the House of Lords, and, technically speaking, the peerage has remained dormant. He is, however, usually called Lord Gardner, and his wife has been called Lady Gardner. The brother of the former, Edward Gardner, served in the Meerut Light Horse during the Mutiny campaign, then joined the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry, and is now a zemindar. He is married to a native Christian.

BRITISH POLICY IN PERSIA.

IN the furious commercial competition that now rages [illegible] a hurricane through the world, writes a contributor to the *Times*, the loss of a market is a retrograde step that, cannot be recovered; the gain of a market is positive addition to the national strength. Indifference to Persia might mean the sacrifice of a trade that already feeds hundreds of thousands of our citizens in the country and in India.

What, then, is the policy of Great Britain towards Persia? It is not new, nor at any time in this century has it been one of territorial acquisition. England does not covet a square foot of Persian soil. The eighth and tenth commandments stand in no danger of being violated by us. In the war of 1856-7 British forces captured and for a short time held both Bushire and Karak Island, the Gulf, and Mohammerah and Ahwaz on the Karun. It would have been easy to have established a permanent foot-hold in the Gulf, and to have settled the Karun question for all time by retaining these positions. Being guiltless, however, of hostile intentions, we gave them up. The Persians themselves, who had [illegible] expected at least to lose Bushire, were bewildered by our clemency, and have come in time to believe that they ousted us by superior force. But the action remains in indisputable evidence of pacific purpose and may [illegible]positely be contrasted with the Russian tactics at Kurada, in the North. Of the true character of British policy towards Persia a better description cannot be applied than that which was given by Lord Salisbury in his speech at the Guildhall banquet to the Shah in last July :—

We watch with intense interest and sympathy the policy which his Majesty has inaugurated in Persia. We wish for it the greatest possible development. We wish the highest possible stage of prosperity for himself and his people. We hope that the communications with the outer world which are the condition of prosperity in this age will increase and multiply in his country; and we desire above all things that Persia shall not only be prosperous, but be strong—strong in her resources, strong in her preparations, strong in her alliances—in order that she may pursue the peaceful path on which she has entered in security and tranquillity. And we entreat our illustrious guest to believe that in seeking this commercial as well as political friendship we are asking for no exclusive privileges for ourselves. . . . We are urging upon him no friendship with us that shall end in any of the exploits or desires of aggression or of war. All the desire are those acquisitions which are achieved by industry and by enterprise, and which carry a commonwealth, not to one nation, but to all nations of the world. In other words, the development of the industrial and material resources of Persia, the extension of her commerce, the maintenance of her integrity, the rehabilitation of her strength—these, under the pressure and by the aid of a friendly alliance, are the objects of British policy. The time for an offensive and defensive alliance has passed. Early in this century England might with less risk and with possible advantage have taken such a step. But the opportunity vanished with the events that led up to Turkomanchai, and with the drying of the ink that installed Russia in a position of permanent superiority on the north. Any such engagement now might implicate us in warfare at a tremendous distance from our base, with every disadvantage of position and resource, and against an enemy long and firmly intrenched. The last time that such a contingency might have been discussed was during the Crimean war, when Persia was quite willing to throw in her lot with Great Britain on condition of the restitution and guarantee of her lost provinces. But *le jeu ne valait pas la chandelle* then, and still less can it do so now. We can undertake no responsibility for provinces which Persia has been so weak as to lose, and which she is no longer strong enough to keep, for the bargain would be a one-sided one, and the reciprocal advantage to ourselves would be small. But by dint of a friendly alliance, by the exercise of prudent advice, by encouragement of the flow of capital eastwards, and by its application to purposes of ascertained stability, having for their object the reinvigoration of the country we can help to place her in a position which may render the hostile schemes of her neighbours, if not impossible, at least precarious. Above all, we may make it certain that, whatever, destiny befall her in the north, in regions beyond the sphere of our possible interference, she shall retain inviolate the centre and south, and be able to say to an invader, "Thus far and no further." British ascendency, commercial and political in the southern zone, which I have more than once described, is the only means by which this aim can be secured. A line can be drawn across Persia from Seistan on the east, via Kerman and Yezd, to Ispahan, and prolonged westward to Burujird, Hamadan, and Kermanshah, south of which no hostile political influence should be tolerated. Within those limits England asks for no exclusive privileges, exercises no dictations, and employs no threats. She will not require to move a soldier, and need never fire a gun. Geok Tepes and Penjdehs have never been to our taste, and any future triumphs that we may gain in Persia will be won, not by powder and shot, not by bluster or bullying, not even as the *Novoe Vremya* seems to think, by bribes; but by the amicable stress of common interests, working in the direction of industrial development and domestic reform.

If it be asked whether the omens are propitious for such a policy, an affirmative answer can, I think, unhesitatingly be returned. Natural inclinations might be expected to impel the Persians towards a British alliance; but, remembering the extent to which they are a prey to their fears, and the manner in which those apprehensions are habitually played upon by adversaries in a superior position, I own I have been surprised to find British influence so powerful at Teheran as I take it to be. But a short time ago this claim could not have been made with any scrupulous regard for truth. For more than 30 years Great Britain has pursued a policy towards Persia which, under the familiar disguise of masterly non-interference, has assumed the dimensions of unpardonable neglect. As the Grand Vizier said to me, "A little more, and British influence would have been dead in Persia." That this fatality did not occur and that so notable a revival has taken place is to be attributed in part to the tactical blunders of our rivals, in part to a juster estimate of British policy by the Persians themselves, but in a higher degree to the remarkable energy and wholesome influence of the present British Minister in Persia, Sir H. Wolff. The value of his services may, perhaps, be judged better from the frantic outcry of the Russian Press than from the interested encomiums of a countryman, and I will, therefore, do no more than refer my readers to the weekly delirium of the scribes of St. Petersburg and Moscow. Personally I believe the impression to be gaining ground in Persia that British counsels are framed, not with a purely selfish object, but with an honest desire for the country's gain. The Shah has given practical evidence of his sympathies in the concessions with regard to the Karun river and the Imperial Bank. His recognition of the commercial aspect of English influence was shown by the interest with which he scrutinized the operations and productions of our manufacturing industries when on his tour in the past summer through the smoky capitals of the Midlands and the North. With the bulk of his subjects I believe that the English are personally popular except when they adopt the browbeating tone, a line of conduct which is in the last degree abhorrent to a people who pride themselves on civility of deportment, and possess a natural dignity. To the question propounded by myself in my opening letter as to the impression produced in Persia by the great reception given to the Shah in England, the reply may be made that in the absence of newspapers or means of transmitting foreign intelligence, the majority of his people are probably ignorant of it altogether; that the minor officials, who in Persia are among the most conceited and intolerable of the human race, would be disposed to regard it as a symptom of British weakness and of the transcendent importance of their own Sovereign; but that the higher ranks of society, the Ministers and men of influence, whose opinion alone is worth considering, were much and favourably impressed both by the tokens of friendly feeling and by the evidences of national strength. The greater the intercourse between the two peoples becomes, and the wider the interchange of mutual amenities, whether of commerce or society, of good-fellowship or business, the speedier will be the recognition of common interests and the arrival of the moment when Persia shall look upon Great Britain as her most natural ally, and Great Britain upon Persia as her willing friend.

It will not, perhaps, be considered presumptuous if, in addition to what has already been said upon general policy, a few indications are given of the particular lines upon which it might be wise or unwise to proceed. Colossal schemes for the swift regeneration of Persia are not to be thought of, and will only end in fiasco. Magnificent projects for overlaying the country with a network of railways from north to south and from east to west, and for equipping it with a panoply of factories and workshops and mills, will only end in financial disaster, and bring discredit upon their promoters. Hot-headed concessions for making or exporting or importing every article under the sun, from telephones to tobacco, and from rose-water to roulette-tables, contain no element of durable advantage, and are seldom devised with any other objects than to put money into the pocket of the originators of the scheme. Money will flow more smoothly and industry will be more rapidly developed by following the recognised channels. The same may be said of internal communications. Mule tracks will in many cases require to precede roads, and roads to precede railroads. Hundreds of pounds had better be devoted to a certain benefit here than thousands staked upon a venture there. Persian capital must be interested in the exploitation of Persian resources, for a monopoly of the finance by foreigners excites jealousy, and suggests the idea of usurpation. Nor must it be forgotten, while agitating for this or that practical benefit, that the foundations of the system, which shall render the comprehension of its advantages simple and their appreciation universal, have in many cases yet to be laid. I have seen it stated that the lower classes in Persia are the best educated in the East. A mere grotesque paradox could not, I believe, be uttered. A mere ability to read and write the native language, however widespread it may be, acquaintance in the higher classes with the Koran or the Persian classics, carry with them no adaptation to a different life or to liberal propensities. Amid the heroic schemes which a hundred miracle-mongers propose for the revivification of the

DEPARTMENTAL DITTIES.

We give below some extracts from Mr. Rudyard Kipline's "Departmental Ditties," a new edition of which has just been issued :—

TO THE UNKNOWN GODDESS.

Will you conquer my heart with your beauty; my soul going out from afar ?
Shall I fall to your hand as a victim of crafty and cautious *shikar* ?
Have I met you and passed you already, unknowing, unthinking and blind ?
Shall I meet you next season at Simla, oh sweetest and best of your kind ?
Does the P. and O. bear you to meward, or clad in short frocks in the West,
Are you growing the charms that shall capture and torture the heart in my breast ?
Will you stay in the plains till September—my passion as warm as the day ?
Will you bring me to book on the mountains, or where the thermantidotes play ?
When the light of your eyes shall make pallid the mean lesser lights I pursue,
And the charm of your presence shall lure me from love of the gay "thirteen-two;"
When the peg and the pigskin shall please not; when I buy me Calcutta-built clothes;
When I quit the Delight of Wild Asses; forswearing the swearing of oaths;
As a deer to the hand of the hunter when I turn 'mid the gibes of my friends;
When the days of my freedom are numbered, and the life of the bachelor ends.
Ah Goddess! Child, spinster, or widow—as of old on mars Hill when they raised
To the God that they knew not an altar—so I, a young Pagan, have praised
The Goddes I know not nor worship; yet, if half that men tell me be true,
You will come in the future, and therefore these verses are written to you.

THE MOON OF OTHER DAYS.

Beneath the deep verandah's shade,
When bats begin to fly,
I sit me down and watch—alas!
Another evening die.
[illegible]lood red behind the sere *ferash*
She rises through the haze.
[illegible]nted Diana! can that be
[illegible]he Moon of Other Days!
[illegible] shade of little Kitty Smith,
[illegible]weet Saint of Kensington!
[illegible] was it ever thus at Home
[illegible]he Moon of August shone,
[illegible]en arm in arm we wandered long
Through Putney's evening haze,
And Hammersmith was Heaven beneath
The Moon of Other Days?
But Wandle's stream is Sutlej now,
And Putney's evening haze
The dust that half a hundred kine
Before my window raise.
Unkept, unclean, athwart the mist
The seething city looms,
In place of Putney's golden gorse
The sickley *babul* blooms.
Glare down, old Heoate, through the dust
And bid the pie-dog yell,
Draw from the drain its typhoid-germ,
From each bazar its smell;
Yea, suck the fever from the tank
And sap my strength therewith:
Thank Heaven, you show a smiling face
To little Kitty Smith!

THE UNDERTAKER'S HORSE.

"To-tschin-shu is condemned to death. How
Can he drink tea with the Executioner?"—
Japanese Proverb.

The eldest son bestrides him,
And the pretty daughter rides him,
And I met him of't O' mornings on the course;
And there wakens in my bosom
An emotion chill and gruesome
As I canter past the Undertaker's Horse.
Neither shies he nor is restive,
But a hideously suggestive
Trot, professional and placid he affects;
And the cadence of his hoof beats
To my mind this grim reproof beats:—
"Mend your pace, my friend, I'm coming.
Who's the next?"
Ah! stud-bred of ill-omen,
I have watched the strongest go—men
Of pith and might and muscle—at your heels,
Down the plantain-bordered highway,
(Heaven send it ne'er be my way!)
In a lacquered box and jetty upon wheels.
Answer, sombre beast and dreary,
Where is Brown, the young, the cheery,
Smith the pride of all his friends and half the Force?
You were at that last dread *dak*
We must cover at a walk,
Bring them back to me, O Undertaker's Horse!
With your mane unnogged and flowing,
And your curious way of going,
And that business-like black cramping of your tail,
Even with Beauty on your back, Sir,
Pacing as a lady's hack, Sir,
What wonder when I meet you I turn pale?
It may be you wait your time, Beast,
Till I write my last bad rhyme, Beast,
Quit the sunlight, cut the rhyming, drop the glass,
Follow after with the others,
Where some dusky heathen smothers
Us with marigolds in lieu of English grass.
Or perchance, in years to follow,
I shall watch your plump sides hollow,
See carnifex (gone lame) become a corse,
See old age at last o'erpower you,
And the station Pack devour you,
I Shall chuckle then, O Undertaker's Horse!
But to insult, jibe, and guest, I've
Still the hideously suggestive
Trot that hammers out the grim and warning text.
And I hear it hard behind me
In what place so'er I find me:—
"Sure to catch you sooner or later. Who's the next?"

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd April, as compared with the statement of the 15th April :—

LIABILITIES.	April 15. Rs.	A.	P.	April 22. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0	58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,92,59,617	2	3	1,89,96,807	11	11
Other Deposits, &c.	3,07,08,856	12	8	3,34,57,976	5	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,31,615	0	2	3,3[illegible]514	13	8
Sundries	11,17,643	1	3	11,59,996	0	0
Rs.	7,73,17,732	0	4	7,94,03,295	1	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	20,37,492	8	0	26,95,677	8	0
Other authorized Investments	53,41,468	0	0	68,70,976	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	2,05,34,354	2	7	1,76,90,999	11	0
Credits on do.	1,13,36,141	8	1	1,09,48,723	14	11
Bills discounted &c.	1,94,37,312	9	3	1,90,36,812	15	8
Balances with other Banks	8,14,210	1	4	7,89,018	0	2
Bullion	3,776	8	0	3,536	3	0
Dead Stock	12,35,332	14	8	12,35,942	11	8
Stamps	13,041	13	10	13,382	3	10
Sundries	3,30,311	5	5	3,08,631	14	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office.	72,69,982	2	4	1,11,78,267	0	8
Do. at Branches	87,61,320	6	10	85,17,296	14	4
Rs.	7,73,17,732	0	4	7,94,03,295	1	9

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 26.

FROM LONDON.

Lord Charlemont s—30 packages phials, V Nuthoo and Co; 260 kegs paint of sorts, A C Abdool Hoosein.
Peninsular s—28 cases gin, Phipson and Co.
Ganges s—10 cases champagne, Phipson & Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—8 cases stationery, Nuzerally Cumroodin.
Brindisi s—20 cases slate pencils, P Gokuldass.
Rosetta s—3 cases medicine, H Mooljee & Co; 40 cases olizerinedye, V Toolseedass; 45 barrels olizerinedye, C Khimjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—50 cases matches, A Shaik Adam; 3 cases aniline dye, W H Nebel & Co.
Rosetta s—7 cases eau de cologne, A Lilladhur.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Rosetta s—50 cases brandy, Bunn Ashley & Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Lycia s—2 packages glassware, A H Esmall.
Kerbella s—3 cases eau de cologne, C Macdonald & Co.
Pano s—3 cases eau de cologne, C Macdonald & Co.
Atrato s—2 casks brandy, D Cawasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—17 cases glassware, &c, Cassum Ameer.

FROM HULL.

Rozario s—243 packages sodawater bottles, Treacher and Co.

FROM BATOUM.

Germania s—10,000 cases kerocine oil, J Peerbhoy and Co.

NOTICES.

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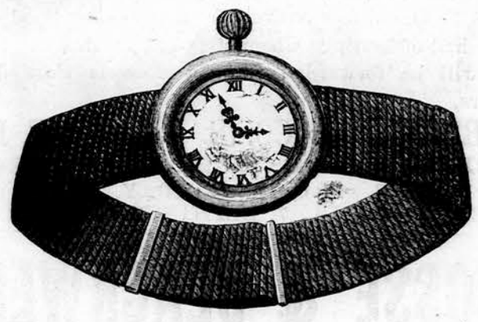

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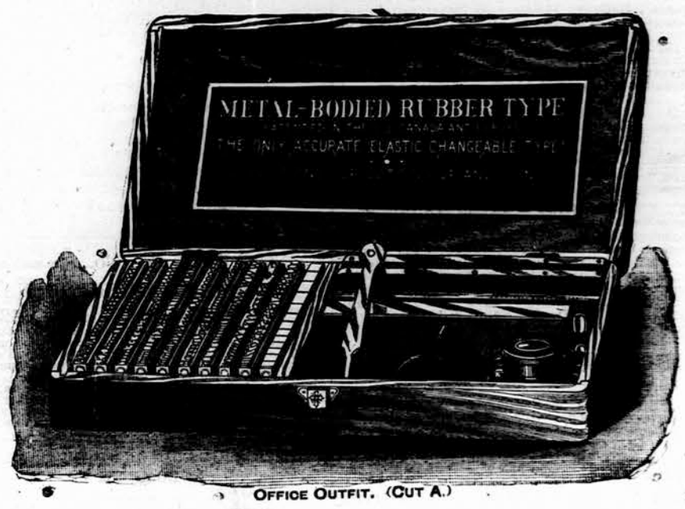

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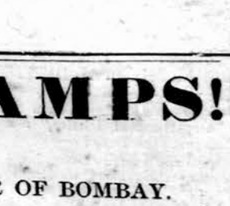

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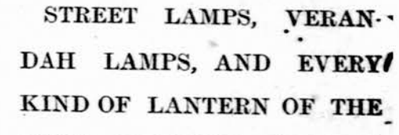

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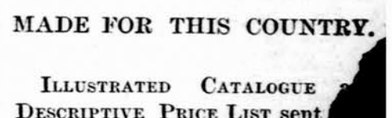

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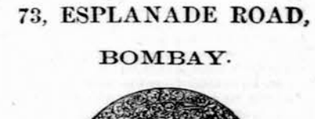

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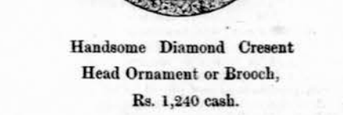

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